# Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

OCTOBER 11TH 1958 20 CENTS

## Education for What? Training Minds For Canada's Future

BY ARNOLD EDINBOROUGH

★

## Driver Demerits Civil Rights Issue

BY KEN BOTWRIGHT

★

## Will The Two Chinas Divide The West?

BY MAXWELL COHEN

★

## Secretaries Earn New Business Status

BY R. M. BAIDEN

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A Prophet and a Promise: Opera's Geiger-Torel: Page 16

THERE'S A LIGHTNESS ABOUT LORD CALVERT.
A LIGHTNESS THAT DEPENDS ON
SMOOTHNESS, MELLOWNESS
AND MATURITY.

# TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT A GREAT WHISKY

BUT
WHY TALK
ABOUT IT? IT'S ALL
THERE TO TASTE AND ENJOY... AND
YOUR OWN GOOD TASTE IS THE ONLY TEST THAT MATTERS.

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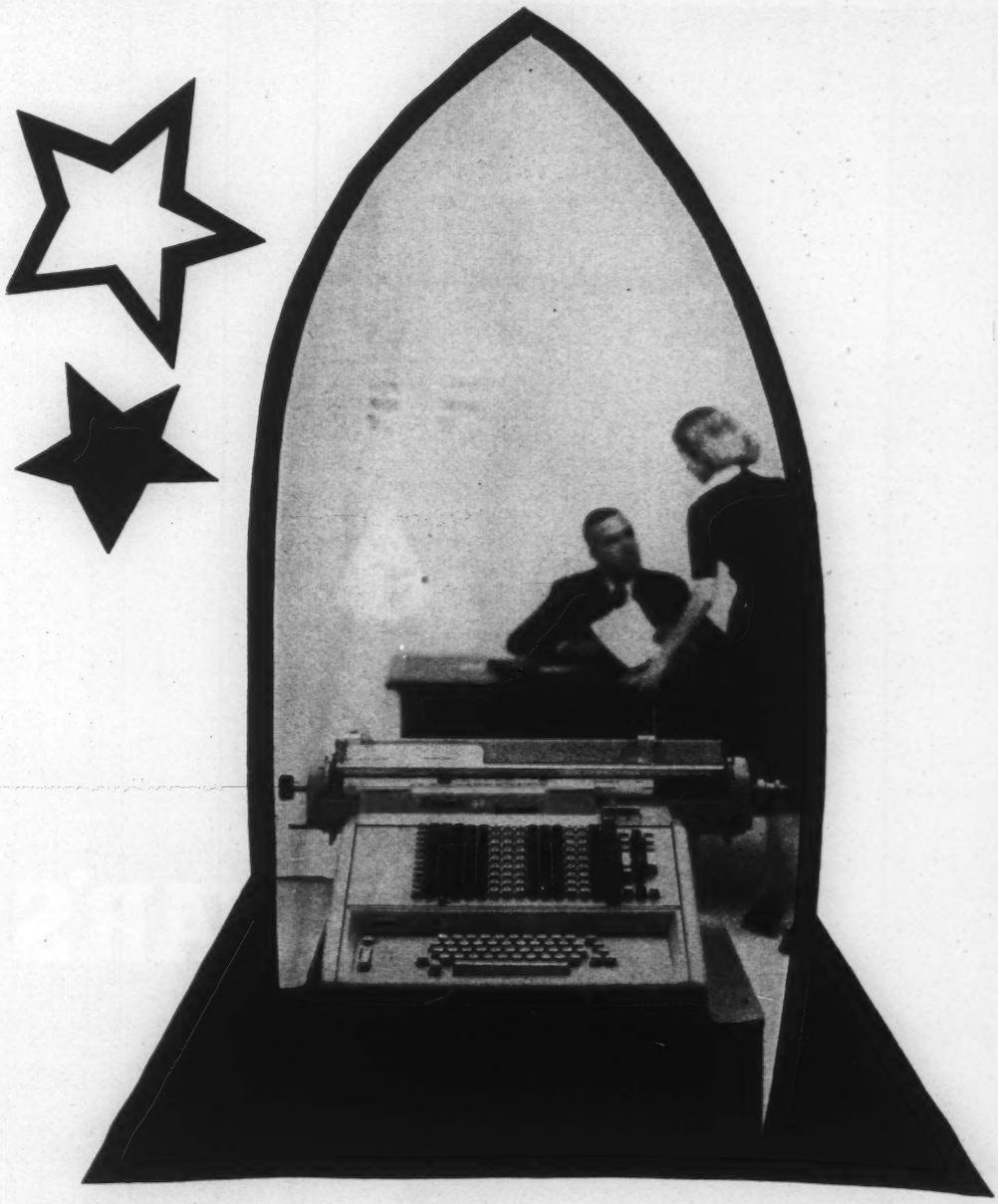

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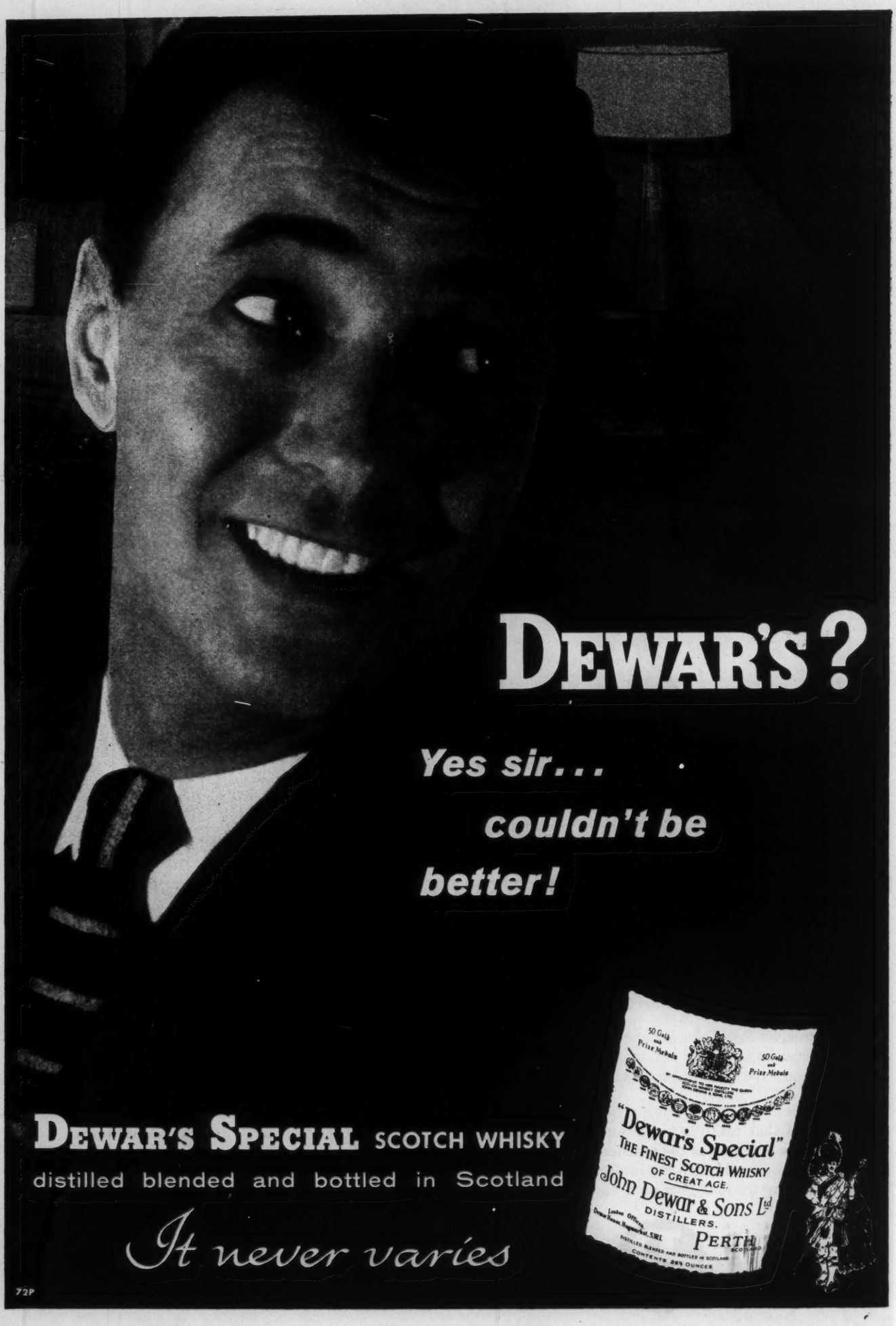
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October 11, 1958

# Saturday Night

VOL. 73, NO. 21 ESTABLISHED 1887 WHOLE NO. 3324

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**Arnold Edinborough**

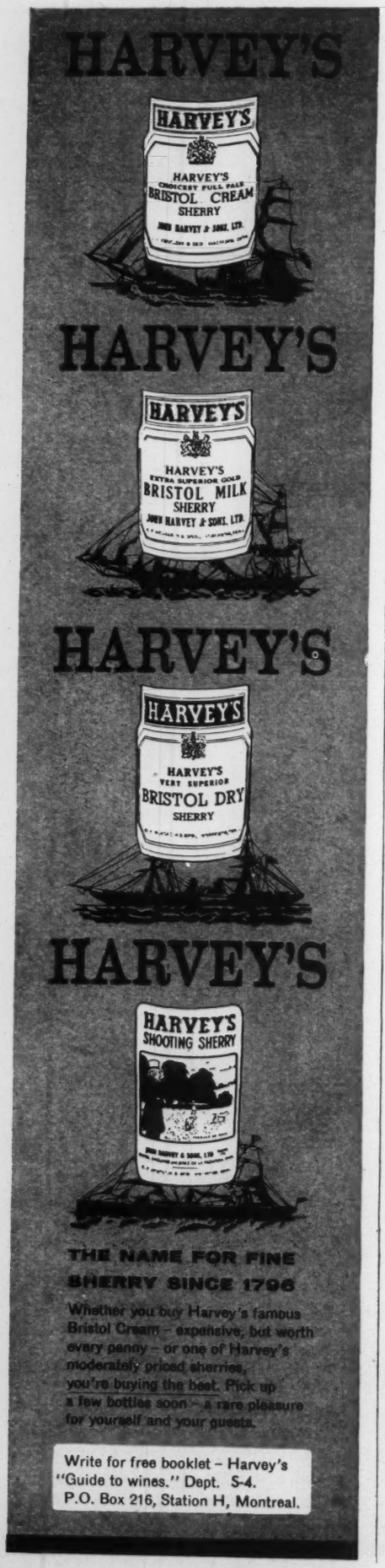
Arnold Edinborough, editor of the Kingston *Whig-Standard* and SATURDAY NIGHT's contributing editor in the field of education, examines the school system in an article on Page 10 and offers a definition of its principal purposes. He believes education in Canada should be tailored to our future social and economic needs for technical, scientific and academic minds.

**Ken Botwright**

Ken Botwright, legal reporter for the Toronto *Globe & Mail* sketches out, on Page 12, Ontario's plans for a system of driver demerits to encourage road safety. The plan is already in effect in some other jurisdictions and is generally admired but Botwright records some serious legal opinions that the system might violate principles of law and individual rights.

**Rita Ubriaco**

Rita Ubriaco, a Toronto operatic singer and high-school teacher, writes (on Page 16) about Herman Geiger-Torel, stage director of the Royal Conservatory of Music's Opera school and a brilliant and colorful musician. Mr. Torel stages Toronto's Opera Festival at the Royal Alexandra starting Oct. 13.




# Letters

## Fall-Out?

Congratulations on N. J. Berrill's interesting summary, "One Hundred Years of Evolution". The article still leaves one wondering if Marxism, Fascism, Naziism, etc. can be regarded simply as the "fall-out" of scientific inquiry, inevitable but poisonous, or whether these ideologies represent just another outcropping of Original Sin. Among theologians at least it's still an open question.

WINNIPEG T. L. McCLEMENT

## Item One

Prime Minister Diefenbaker's Bill of Rights looks like a fine promotion job but it's still a question whether it was intended to promote human rights or to enlarge Mr. Diefenbaker. If the Prime Minister is sincere why doesn't he make the first item on a Canadian bill of rights the right to change the Canadian constitution without applying to Westminster?

MONTREAL LUCIEN ROY

## TV Grammar

Your correspondent I. F. Kennedy might as well get used to television grammar which, like television itself, seems to be here to stay. A lot of people for instance protested against that famous grammatical error in a cigarette slogan but the slogan goes right on selling cigarettes.

In other words, "'It isn't him' sounds good like a television pronoun should."

TORONTO I. M. SALES

## Good Guys and Badmen

Congratulations to Anthony West on the skillful manner in which he managed (Good Guys and Badmen in Arab Showdown) to saddle Israel with the responsibility for the plight of Arab refugees, raised Nasser as the champion of these unfortunates and turned reality inside out to have it that Israel would swallow the Arab world piecemeal but for the firm stand of the Egyptian dictator . . .

The attitude of the Arab States toward the refugees for whose welfare they profess to be so solicitous has been most unfriendly and uncooperative to say the least. Israel has repeatedly offered to sit down with the Arab States and to arrive at some fair solution of the refugee problem. These overtures have been consistently spurned.

The reason why the Arab refugee problem has not been solved is quite clear. It was summarized by Mr. Galloway, a former representative of UNRWA in Jordan to an American study group in Amman in 1952, who said: "It is perfectly clear that the Arab nations do not want to solve the Arab refugee problem. They want to keep it as an open sore, as an affront against the United Nations, and a weapon against Israel. Arab leaders don't give a damn whether the refugees live or die . . ."

So far as Israel's expansion into Arab territory—the ability of Israel (population 1,800,000) to embark on a conquest of the Arab world (population 40 million) is somewhat open to doubt.

MONTREAL MARVIN NEEDELMAN

Whatever the obstacles and setbacks, Arab nationalism symbolised by President Nasser will triumph. Independent observers have testified to the sincerity, patriotism and desire of President Nasser to improve the conditions of the Arab peoples. His treatment of minority groups will stand very favourable comparison with the treatment of the Christian and Moslem minorities in Israel.

The time is ripe for the British Commonwealth to re-establish our traditional friendship with the Arab peoples and to assist them towards their natural unity. A good starting point would be the merger of Jordan with Iraq and the U.A.R., if such a course were decided upon by a plebiscite of the Jordanian people. The merger to be supervised by British or U.N. troops to prevent further Israeli aggression.

LONDON THOMAS J. CUNNINGHAM

## Up the Loyalists!

Re Chinese Recognition: Isn't it our clear moral obligation to refuse to negotiate with the American government since it was usurped by violence in 1776? Instead, we should recognize the group which at the cost of expatriation remained loyal to the Mother Country, and so may be said to represent the people of the U.S.A. From now on, let's do business with the United Empire Loyalists!

BELLEVILLE MARSTON MEAD

## Hick Capital

"Hick Capital" is right. Ottawa's main street is practically indistinguishable from the main streets of Trenton or Napanee, it has no theatre, its restaurants hardly rise above the gastronomic level of a hamburg stand. No wonder tourists become discouraged.

Apparently the nation's capital is still living in the dream world of Colonel By, who built the Rideau canal with the idea of repelling American invaders.

KINGSTON NORMAN SILLS

## Consumer Rights

Why object to taxicab advertising when the public is subject to the same pressure from street-cars, subways, billboards, etc. No matter how he travels the citizen is bound to be a captive consumer.

OAKVILLE RONALD PETERS

## Human Race

The "next problem", obviously, is population control. Otherwise the human race will eventually eat itself out of house and home on this planet. To paraphrase H. G. Wells' civilization ultimately may be a race between contraceptives and cannibalism.

VANCOUVER R. L. S. JOHNS

## Gift List

Like most of your feminine readers I've been wondering about that gift list to Princess Margaret, as described by your correspondent Beverley Nichols. The five diamond gift pins could go in the gift jewel box, and as for the mink coat and chinchilla cape, one can always use an extra wrap. But what do you do with a skirt, or even two skirts? (No matching pullovers apparently, and not even a gift blousette!)

For that matter, what do you do with a gift island off the British Columbia coast? You can't take it with you.

VICTORIA MABEL S. THOMAS

## Sticky Business

The pages of my SATURDAY NIGHT nearly stuck together with the syrupy story by your writer on the CBC's Jack Duffy. The loudest noise around here is the click of television sets going off when that terrible show comes on the air—we can only get one channel. I conducted a one man survey on the subject of "Do you like Jack Duffy" and the number of adverse comments should send him back selling insurance . . .

BRANDON J. B. NEILL

## Tight Money

Your article on the relation between the sale of treasury bills and the fight against inflation was very interesting. Your statement that "interest rates are determined by the strength of demand for borrowed funds and the availability of funds from willing lenders." must surely deflate everything the Conservative Party had to say about "tight money" in the last election . . .

TORONTO M. J. HEUER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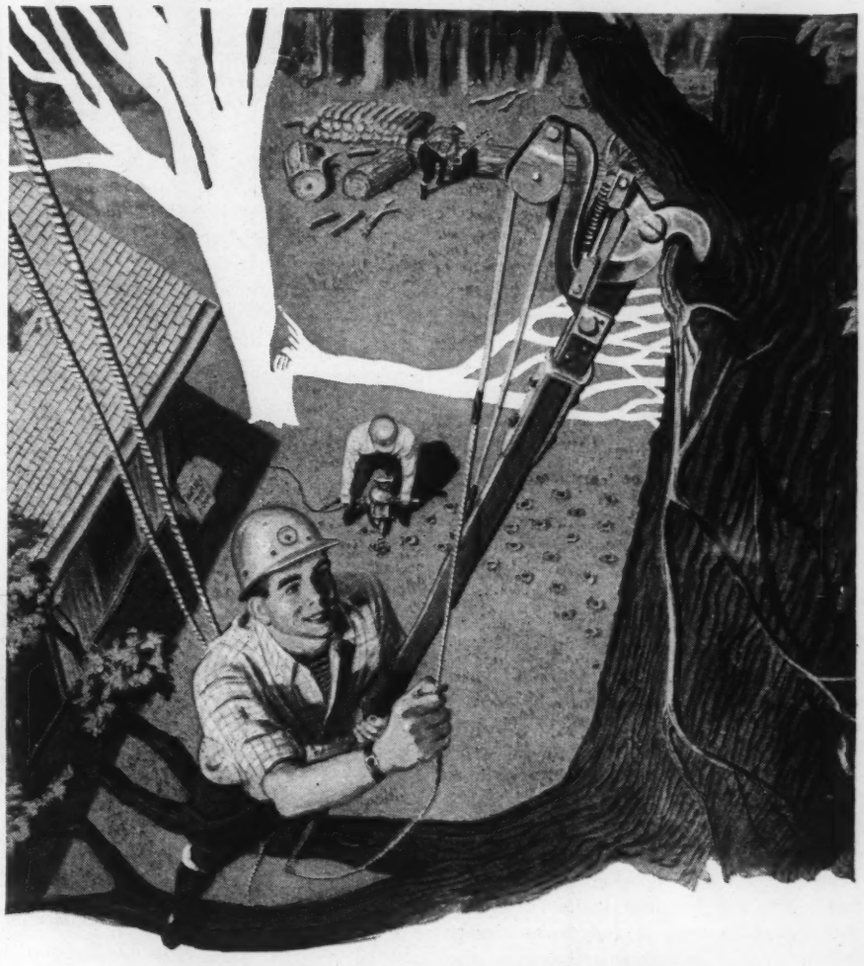

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# Ottawa Letter

*by Logan MacLean*

# Orgy in Montreal

THIS NEW CONSERVATIVE Government continues to squander money like a soused admiral. Finance Minister Donald Fleming will run up a deficit of some $800 million this year, far and away the biggest blotch of red ink on the national ledgers in any peacetime year. Along with that he refinanced the Victory Loan debt. This was whooped up by the Tory hucksters as a brilliant fiscal idea but only a moron can see it as anything but another trimming for the taxpayers, putting them in debt, at higher interest rates, for a longer time.

Now Big Spender Fleming has driven another bung-hole in the nation's cash box: a $550 million give-away to the so-called underdeveloped Commonwealth countries, announced at the Commonwealth Economic Conference in Montreal.

This reckless spending of hard-earned Canadian cash in the jungles of Africa and the slums of Asia was obviously motivated by two traits which seem to guide almost every decision of the present administration in Ottawa. First there is the childish self-consciousness about what the U.S. does and the ridiculous effort to keep up with our big neighbor. The U.S. has a giveaway program so the Tories feel duty-bound to copy it and throw money around too. The second factor is the Tories' blind reverence for Britain, the Commonwealth and all things British. A Commonwealth conference is called and a horde of mendicants who have been kept in poverty and backwardness by centuries of British exploitation, descends on Montreal. Just because these beggars recite their woes in clipped British accents and have Union Jacks stamped on their tin cups, the fawing Tories ladle out Canadian alms.

Why should the Canadian taxpayer prop up the economy of India? That nation is rich in resources, so rich in fact that India can afford to spend one-fifth of its budget this year on arms with which to shoot at its neighbor, Pakistan. It is true that India's resources are not fully developed. But neither are Canada's. If India's development has lagged behind because its people have not chosen to work or have been exploited by their rulers, then it is their own responsibility and that of the colonial powers which exploited them to make up for the lost time. No one in Canada should have to go short now in order to finance the process.

And many in this country will go short. The toothless, rickety children of Newfoundland's impoverished fishing villages need any money that Ottawa can spare. The depressed areas of the Maritimes could stand industrial development as well as Bengal. There are slums in Canada's cities, some of them visible right outside

*Big-spender Fleming: Another bunghole.*

Samaritan Fleming's Ottawa offices, that could be cleaned up before he goes to work on Calcutta. We have thousands of our own Indians here in Canada who are diseased, undernourished and suffering; their plight could be remedied before we hurry to the relief of any Indians elsewhere.

Another Commonwealth giveaway, this one hatched by External Affairs Minister Sidney Smith, is a scholarship plan into which Canada will pump an additional million dollars a year. The money will enable Ghanian tribesmen, among others, to exchange their spears for ballpoint pens and go to college at the Canadian taxpayers' expense. This dreamy scheme is being launched at a time when Canadian universities are desperately overcrowded and badly in need of funds for new building and while the Premier of Ontario, Leslie Frost, is alibing to the voters that his rich province cannot afford better public schools because Ottawa is $100 million short in its tax rebates.

The last Commonwealth trade conference, prior to the recent Montreal affair was in 1932. That meeting, masterminded by the late and unlamented Prime Minister (later Viscount, as a payoff) R. B. Bennett, was also a misdeal for Canada. Canadian taxpayers can only hope that another 26 years at least elapses before the next such meeting is convened. Our naive Canadian delegates are obviously distracted by these orgies of flag-waving and anthem-singing, so distracted in fact that they fail to notice that their pockets are being picked.

## Sarto's Marathon

Easily the worst *gaffe* of the Commonwealth Trade Conference was the speech delivered by Montreal's Mayor Sarto Fournier to the conference's principal dinner. As chief magistrate of the host city, Fournier was asked as a matter of courtesy to make an address of welcome to the delegates. The conference planners expected he would talk a couple of minutes at most.

Instead of the conventional brief remarks, however, Fournier's speech rolled on and on. And instead of the expected pleasantries, Fournier chose to deliver a lecture to the delegates, particularly the darker-skinned ones, on the virtue of patience, saying in effect, that if they would just keep civil tongues in their kinky heads, watch us white men closely and learn civilized manners, then in good time full freedom and self-government would be granted unto them.

It was a grossly tasteless performance. Practically every delegate at the dinner tables, whether white or black, hails from a British dominion with exactly the same measure of self-government as Canada's. Fournier's lecture must have been particularly galling to the Afro-Asian delegates; it was the very same hogwash that London's Colonial Office sprayed at them for decades until the natives' own efforts and the force of world public opinion finally moved Britain to grant them self-government.

## Too Much to Mutch

Question: How long must the public endure the nagging of Rev. J. D. Mutchmor of the United Church?

Answer: Until the editors of the nation's newspapers get wise, refuse to print his nonsensical blatherings and banish this public nuisance to the oblivion he deserves?

Mutchmor's latest big newspaper space grab occurred in Ottawa. The leaders of the United Church gathered in the capital for a quiet and respectable discussion of church business. But not Mutch. He was hardly off the train before he had loosed a blast at the city's bingo players, branded Ottawa "the bingo capital of Canada" and threatened eternal hell-fire and damnation

to anyone who so much as put a bean under a B.

Just the week before, Mutchmor had been raving on Toronto's front pages about the horrible evils of beer-drinking. Before that it was Sunday sport. Indeed, hardly a week goes by in which the populace is not upbraided by Mutchmor for one or another of its simplest pleasures.

Most newspapers make their columns available to the public for the expression of opinion, either by publishing letters to the editor, reporting newsworthy speeches or interviews. But any well-run newspaper draws a line when the same individual sounds off day after day on the same tiring theme; then he is obviously a crank and a bore and the reading public should not have to suffer from his rantings.

It is high time that the press of Canada accorded that treatment to Blowhard Mutchmor.

## Feather Bed at CBC

Almost every day now, from one Canadian city or another, comes a report of a new labor dispute. If it is not the plumbers of Vancouver, it is the nickel miners of Sudbury, the longshoremen of Halifax, the brewers of Toronto or some other group. Meanwhile, Labor Minister Michael Starr flits about the country urging workers and employers to hold the line in their demands and their concessions lest they gear up a new inflation spiral or raise production costs beyond what the market will bear.

Under these circumstances, it was difficult to see any sense or logic in the government's handling of a labor dispute in one of its own enterprises, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. CBC actors, most of whom are already vastly overpaid for their mediocre talent and experience, got into a huff because outsiders (usually from the U.S.) are sometimes brought in to perform in CBC-TV shows. These CBC hams demanded, on the ground that it would foster development of Canadian talent, that a Canadian player be hired and paid as a standby whenever a foreign performer is cast by the CBC.

The CBC management, negotiating for the government, meekly agreed to this senseless featherbedding. To soften the effect of the decision, they announced that they would "try the standby system for a while" but obviously once this precedent is set it can never be abandoned. And when the government itself approves the principle, what defense has private industry against it?

So the Canadian taxpayer who for years has been paying millions for the dubious pleasure of having second-rate Canadian players act is now going to pay through the nose to have them NOT act. His one consolation is that, in many cases, their silence will be more enjoyable than their performances.

# Who will help Gabriella?

*Gabriella is six, the eldest of three children. She never slept in a bed. She goes to school because she gets one free meal a day. She has no others. She never owned a toy. Home is a hut, 9 x 12. The walls are of cardboard in spots where the logs have rotted away. The floor is earthen . . . there are no facilities. Gabriella's parents survived the war in Italy, but now there is no employment. Their hearts are torn, for they cannot help their child . . . not even comb her hair . . . they do not own a comb. Gabriella's hunger is unappeased, her misery deep. She cannot smile. Help to this family means hope instead of despair . . . a chance to live. Won't you help her and her weary parents or other distressed children . . . many without one or both parents? They can only look to you.*

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Saturday Night

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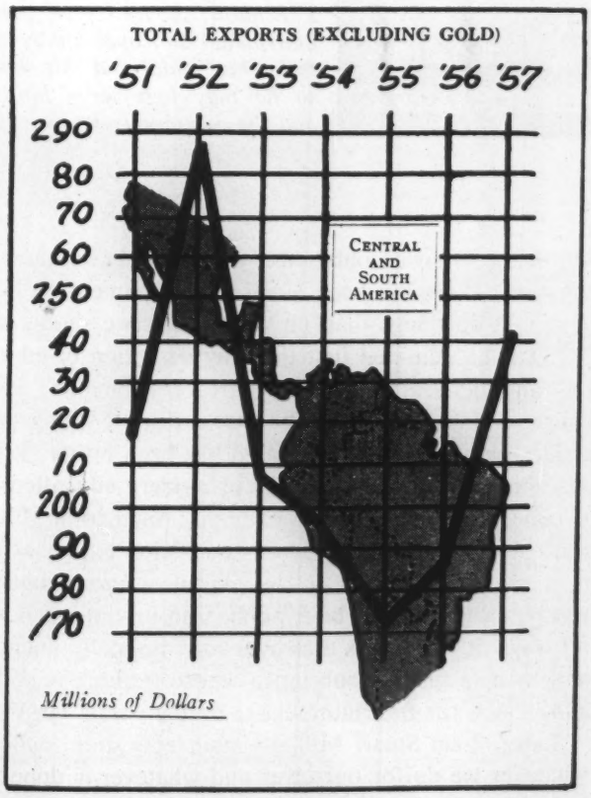
# LATIN-AMERICA: Our Fastest-Growing Market

*by David S. Fulton*




*Fastest growing trade area. Development and expansion programs in Latin-America play big part in trade rise.*

CANADA'S BEST CUSTOMERS in Latin-America may soon push three of our major Commonwealth markets into the background as outlets for our goods. Last year, Australia, India and Union of South Africa together bought a total of $126 millions worth of Canadian products. The purchases here by Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela during the same period together totalled just over $108 millions.

If we throw in the $30 millions tiny Panama spent here last year, mainly for ships, we find total purchases by these four Latin-American countries just about equalled the combined spending of our top four Commonwealth customers outside the United Kingdom.

A few years ago, to the average Canadian businessman, export trade to Latin-America looked as hard to handle as a hatful of snakes. Political upheavals, import restrictions, currency woes, and documentation red-tape combined to drive export managers to the point where they were willing to give Latin-America the Red China treatment and imagine it did not exist.

Without bothering to delve into the long-term potential of this market, some were content to pass off the whole area with jokes about how the Latins did business. Others, not satisfied with the pat answers then circulating, took the trouble to see things for themselves. Efforts to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 53

# What Should Education Do?

*By Arnold Edinborough*

*Education should "give every individual an opportunity to train his mind and his body so he may best serve himself and the community he lives in."*

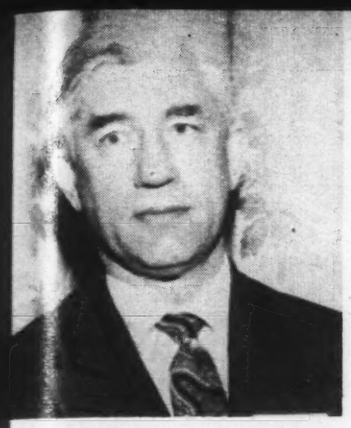
UNEASINESS ABOUT EDUCATION is Canada-wide. In Alberta a Royal Commission is sitting, in Manitoba a Royal Commission has just presented an interim report, and in Nova Scotia agitation for a Royal Commission is growing. In Quebec the universities, though still toeing Premier Duplessis' line, are becoming restive over the amount of money they are forbidden to collect from the federal Government. The Canadian Conference on Education, meeting in Ottawa last February, was sponsored by 84 different organizations representing a total number of close to three million Canadian citizens.

This uneasiness is so widespread because the amount of money now being spent on building schools and hiring teachers is enormous. Whenever taxpayers feel their pockets lightened it is natural for their interest to deepen, and it is an unusual city nowadays which doesn't spend at least 40 per cent of its total taxes on education.

Despite this uneasiness there has been little said, even at the Ottawa conference, about the basic aims of education. There has been much more comment on how we should do things than on what things we should do.

Let it be admitted first that any definition of education, any delineation of the aims of education, must change as times change. (The recent dispute about progressive and traditional education has been rather silly). We cannot base a whole theory of modern education on the concepts of the past. For example, when John Milton said: "A complete and generous education is that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices, both public and private, of peace and war," it is obvious that by a man he really meant a gentleman, a man of substance whose training is of the ruling class, for the ruling class, by the ruling class.

Later, John Stuart Mill said that education includes "whatever we do for ourselves and whatever is done for us by others for the express purpose of bringing us nearer to the perfection of our nature." But who now



*Dr. A. W. Truemen: large applications of money.*

## *Canadian education is too rigidly based on a system inherited from Victorian academic tradition, which is unsuited to our times*

believes in that perfectibility which meant so much to mid-nineteenth century educators?

What must be done in Canada today is to formulate a concept of education which takes into consideration certain basic facts. The first and most important is that we are committed to educating everyone. The second is that our society is not one inherited from a feudal or aristocratic tradition, but a changing one based on the general exploitation of human resources. The third is that Canada, as an expanding industrial nation, needs certain skills and accomplishments in her people if that economy is to achieve its potential.

If these are the factors affecting education then this might be a tentative definition: *Education is that process which will give every individual an opportunity to train his mind and body so that he may best serve himself and the community in which he lives.* And we can only test the validity of such a definition by applying it to the particular situation we are now in in this country.

It is agreed by all that the opportunity for an education must be offered to every child in the Dominion. It does not follow, however, that every child in the Dominion can benefit from it. Some children are born bright, others are born dull; in between the dullest and the brightest there is every graduation of ability both manual and mental. One of the great mistakes now being made in our educational system across the country is that of concentrating on the duller half of the child population in a vain hope that it can be brought up to the same intellectual standard as the brighter half. Teachers know that this is not possible, educationists know it, but even in universities professors spend more time on students in remedial courses than is spent on the generality of students in a normal course.

Again, to give someone the opportunity to be educated doesn't mean that you have to force the idea down his throat. There are many pupils in our schools who are clogging the educational system and who should be removed immediately. They are the misfits, the morons and the trouble-makers who again absorb an

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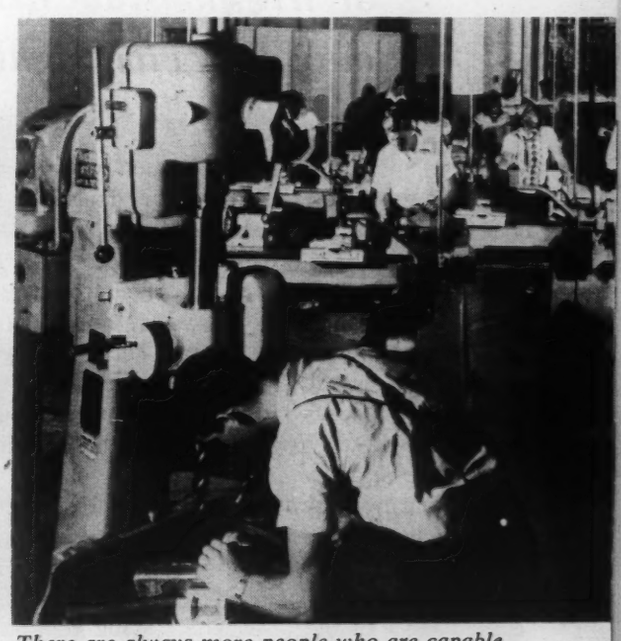
*In our rich expanding country technological accomplishments will be asked of the work force.*

*Money spent on schools is enormous, usually more than 40 per cent of city taxes.*



*There are always more people who are capable of having their hands trained than those who could profit from education in academic lines.*

*Criminally negligent, drunk, careless and incompetent drivers killed 1,279, injured 30,414, caused $30 million damage.*

# Demerits for Ontario Drivers

*By Ken Botwright*

***The demerit system is intended to clear the roads of irresponsible drivers but some lawyers feel it may deny civil rights by punishing offenders twice.***

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT soon will begin a new and drastic crackdown on the dangerous minority of unresponsible motorists.

Before the end of the year — probably by early November — the provincial department of transport will inaugurate a demerit point system for drivers. Under this system, motorists will have their driving licenses mandatorily suspended when they accumulate a specific number of demerits representing convictions under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act and the Criminal Code of Canada.

The scheme is primarily intended to clear the roads of the lunatic fringe of Ontario's estimated two million licensed motorists — the criminally negligent, drunk, careless and incompetent drivers who last year caused most of the province's 76,302 traffic accidents, which killed 1,279 persons, injured 30,414, and damaged more than $30 million worth of property. But even those who consider themselves safe drivers can have their knuckles rapped for committing only minor infractions of the rules of the road.

In the words of Transport Minister Dr. M. B. Dymond, "the system should serve as a constant reminder to both good and bad drivers that driving is not a right, but a privilege that can be taken away."

The demerit program proposed for Ontario was adopted after legal experts from the transport and attorney-general's departments had conducted an intensive two-year study of similar systems elsewhere in Canada and in the United States. When it was unveiled in September at a Toronto road safety conference, it won a hearteningly favorable reception. It was hailed as a positive, rational step which would protect safe drivers, penalize and perhaps improve bad ones.

But it wasn't long before critics piped up. They agreed that the bare skeleton of proposals announced

at the safety conference sounded fine. Yet it left many an important question unanswered, they claimed, and it seemed full of loopholes that could possibly lead to trampling of citizens' rights or even usurpation of the functions of the courts.

Transport department officials admitted there were a few kinks to be ironed out before the system could be put into effect—things like the length of license suspensions, and whether or not a driver could appeal suspension. However, they did declare that the basic format for the demerit system, as it was disclosed at the conference, would remain unchanged.

This is how the system is expected to work:

Minimum number of demerit points will be two (for any single offence) and the maximum 12.

When a driver has six points assessed against his record, he will receive a letter from the department of transport, warning him to mend his motoring habits. When the points total climb to nine, he will be summoned to a hearing before a department official, and he will either be suspended then and there, or put on probation. At the 12-point mark, license suspension will be mandatory.

(License suspension in itself is nothing new for Ontario motorists. Under the Highway Traffic Act, the transport minister has absolute power to revoke a driving license for any reason he deems fit, particularly in the interests of public safety. Last year, for instance, he removed 1,051 drivers from the highways because they were chronic violaters of traffic laws.

(Magistrates and judges of higher courts also have the power to order or recommend driving bans ranging in duration from a few days to life for offences varying in gravity from careless driving to manslaughter. Licenses also can be yanked for failure to prove financial responsibility, or failure to pay court judgments.)

Accumulation of demerit points will continue for a two-year period. In other words, points assessed against a driver for any single conviction will be deducted from his points total two years from the date of his conviction. But a driver does not start out with a clean slate when he gets his license back after suspension; most of his black marks will remain on record until they are reduced or erased by the passage of time.

Conviction for manslaughter, criminal negligence, drunk driving, driving with ability impaired, obtaining a driver's license by fraud, and driving while a license is under suspension by the courts will each result in 12 demerits and automatic suspension.

Nine points will be chalked up for leaving the scene of an accident; five for careless driving and exceeding the speed limit by 30 mph; three for exceeding the speed limit by more than 10 mph, failure to yield the right-of-way, improper passing, failure to obey a stop sign or signal, failure to report an accident in which someone is killed, injured, or in which property damage is more than $100; two for exceeding the speed limit by 10 mph

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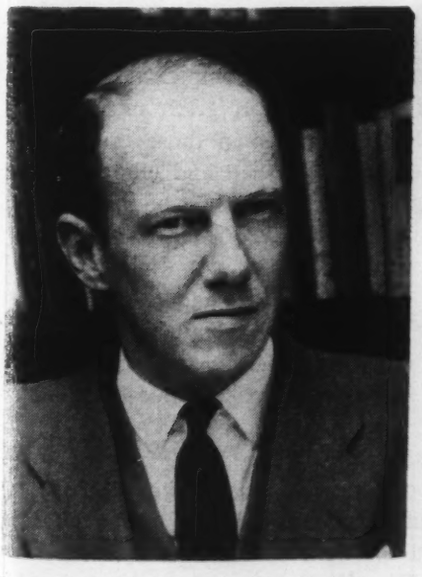
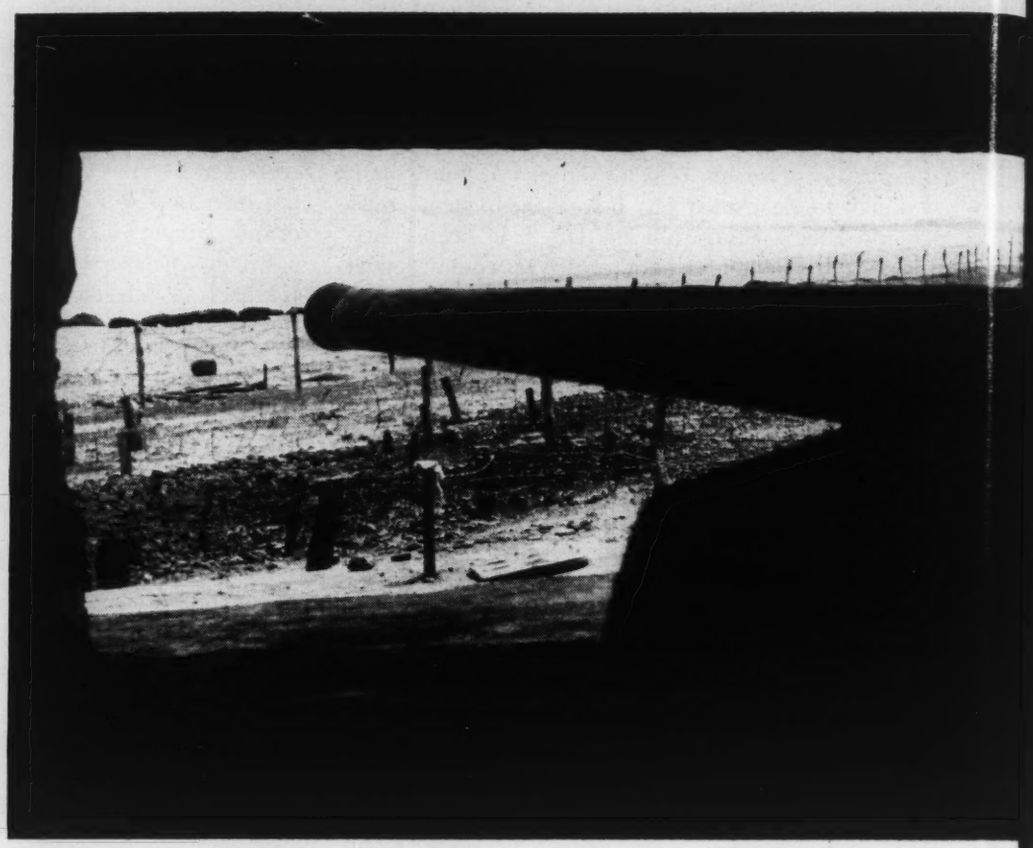
*Deputy Magistrate Robert Taylor: "Most people don't worry about fines. They will about loss of a license."*



*Lawyer David Rose: Might be unjust on cabbies, truck drivers and salesmen.*

*Transport Minister Dymond: A constant reminder that driving is a privilege.*

*Lawyer Norman Meakes: Who would plead guilty if his license was at stake?*



*Heavy gun inside concrete pillbox on Quemoy answers bombardment from mainland. Canada ought to encourage U.S. to get out.*

# A China Policy for Canada

***By Maxwell Cohen***

IT IS NOW CLEAR that this "time of troubles" is here to stay. No sooner were we momentarily "disengaged" from a Middle Eastern crisis in Jordan and Lebanon than West and East found themselves on the edge of mortal danger over Quemoy. This, of course, is not the first time that the United States and Communist China have faced each other across the abyss in Korea first, in the Quemoy and Matsu crisis of 1955 and with the continuing negotiations over unreleased Americans ever since, the United States has regarded Communist China as almost as great a threat to its security and its interests as the Soviet Union itself.

Indeed, so deeply felt is the American resentment of Peiping's policies and postures that the China issue for a while became a United States national problem as the China lobby, pro-Chiang and anti-Communist, insisted that Truman, Acheson (and Marshall) had been responsible for the failure of Chiang and the success of the Communists.

There is too much public knowledge now, however, to support this kind of irresponsible political charge—however current it may have been in the early days of the first Eisenhower administration. Whatever history may say about Chiang's failure and the success of the Chinese Communists under Mao Tse-tung, it is clear that something larger and more complex was involved than the character of the support given or refused to Chiang Kai-shek by Washington in those critical days in 1946-48 when General Marshall and others believed that some kind of common cause could be made among the Chinese that would preserve Chiang and yet give a voice to the Communists in any post-war Chinese administration. This is all past now and it can be seen today that Chiang's defeat was as much the result of his inability to control his generals and his people as it was to the discipline or superior "morale" qualities of the Communists.

The present crisis over Quemoy must, be seen, therefore, in some proper historical perspective against the background of Chinese revolutionary history since 1910 and particularly in the light of the developments since the end of World War II. For one of the bitter ironies, from the United States point of view, is that she had

***A Canadian policy in the Chinese situation should be to convince the big powers that the Formosan people ought to be protected until they can decide their own destiny.***

*Wang Shu-ming commands nationalist forces on Quemoy. U.S. is virtually committed to war.*

been the avowed friend of China and of Chinese social change from the beginning. The "open door policy", the support of Sun Yat-sen, the several generations of United States missions, schools, and hospitals, all contributed to the legend and reality of United States friendship for the Chinese people in their search for modernization.

The success of the Chinese Communists not only brought a regime to power on the mainland that rejected the older tradition of friendship with America, but it came at a time when American domestic politics were beginning to reflect the harsh overtones of the cold war. And so the failure of the China policy was mixed with the general charges of "softness" to the Communists and "treason" levelled against the Democrats and which McCarthy employed for a while with such great skill to build his transient empire.

Yet, when the Chinese nationalists withdrew to Formosa toward the end of 1949 there was still a chance that something might be done to maintain a reasonable relationship between mainland China and the West. The Communists were probably somewhat suspicious of the USSR because Stalin had supported Chiang in 1945-46 and, in any case, there was a long tradition of dubious confidence between Moscow and the Chinese Communist leadership. But Britain, with an exposed Hong Kong and great coastal trading interests, hurried to give Peiping recognition in January 1950 and, indeed, by then the Communist bloc and a number of Middle East and South Asian countries, notably India, had been quick to recognize the new master of the mainland.

At this time Canadian public opinion was also beginning to ask the question whether it was wise in the interest

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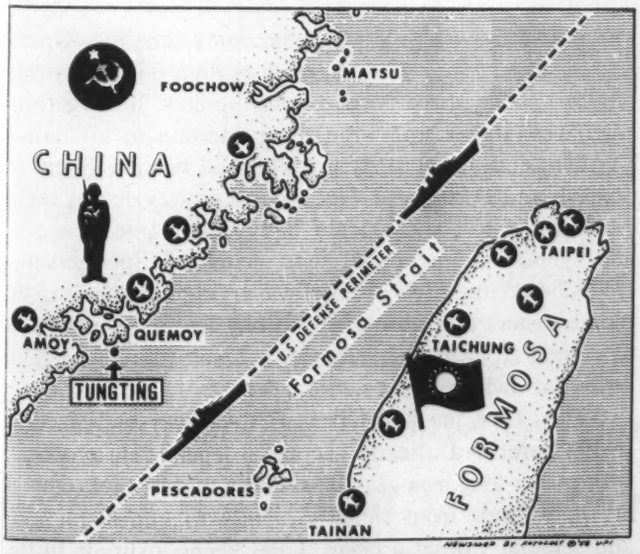


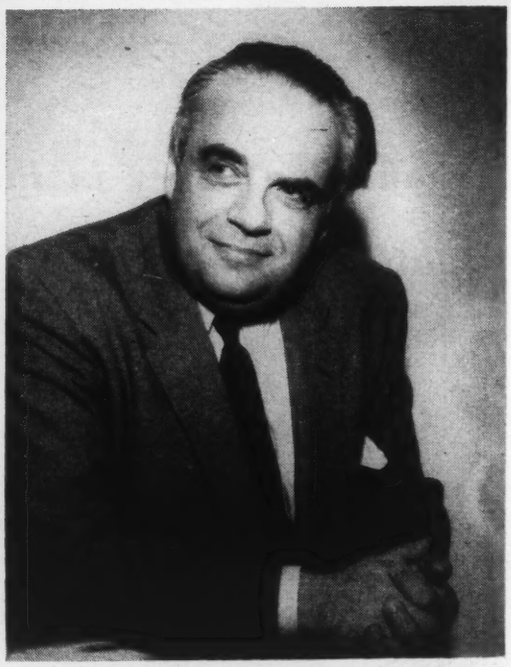

*Nationalists said they drove back a seaborne invasion of Tungtin. Chiang has long planned Quemoy as invasion base.*

*Nationalist Chinese soldier stands guard in camouflaged emplacement. Many Americans doubt wisdom of U.S. policy.*

# *Herman Geiger-Torel:*

# A Half-Kept Promise

***By Rita Ubriaco***



*Geiger-Torel came to Canada to give a three month course, stayed to build Canadian opera.*

WHEN HERMAN GEIGER-TOREL became stage director of the Royal Conservatory of Music's Opera School in 1948, he solemnly announced, "I promise you you will have a Canadian Opera Company."

The Opera School, brainchild of the Conservatory's Dr. Arnold Walter, had been founded in 1946 to give young Canadian singers the same kind of thorough training in music theory, languages, acting and repertoire that was available to their European and American counterparts. The most anyone hoped was that the school's training would, in part, erase the handicap young Canadians faced when they competed with better-prepared natives for operatic jobs abroad. Opera in Canada was certainly the eventual goal, but it seemed too remote to mention. Yet, in 1949, the first Opera Festival was given, and, only seven years later, the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, a fully professional company, had been formed. Last year the Association staged three operas in the spring and three operettas in the fall. The operettas toured Ontario and Quebec after the season in Toronto. This season three operas, *The Masked Ball, Tales of Hoffman,* and *La Boheme* will be given in Toronto, and a fourth, *The Barber of Seville,* will tour Eastern Canada.

The Festival has been strengthened this year with the addition of Elemer Nagy, famous for workshop operas in the United States, and Robert Gill, the brilliant director of Hart House Theatre. Thus relieved of the pressure of directing all the productions as well as being overall Artistic Director, Herman Geiger-Torel will be able to devote most of his creative genius and energy to staging *The Masked Ball.*

Torel originally came to Canada from Rio de Janeiro to give a three-month course in repertoire at the Opera School.

Torel's first full-scale production with his Opera School students was *The Marriage of Figaro* in December of 1948. The director had long spoken the operatic languages, Italian and French, in addition to his native German, and in South America he had become fluent in Spanish and Portuguese. His English, however, was then, (and still is to some extent) highly Germanic in accent and syntax and peppered with delightful Spoonerisms. (While directing *Figaro,* Torel was trying to impress upon the choristers that absolutely no physical movement was to detract from the performance. "Don't move," he said, "even an owbreye.")

By the time the first Opera Festival was organized in 1949, Torel had already become a legend. He is stocky with rather long iron-gray hair, and a mobile face, changing in seconds from weighty dignity to impish humour and seldom without a cigar. Torel keeps a supply in the Conservatory vault.

*He met his wife in Frankfurt when she was 12, a ballerina, and he was assistant director. They were married in 1950.*

He is not above borrowing scores from the Conservatory library and putting in his own markings. When Jean Lavender, the gentle librarian, remonstrated with him mildly about the condition of a score he returned, he only shrugged, "My dear, that's life."

It is his own talent and his respect for the talent of his students that has endeared him to students and colleagues alike. He may cajole, browbeat, or even insult his singers to get what he wants from them, but he always pays them the supreme compliment of never accepting anything less than their best.

As a director, Torel is almost prodigally inventive. He fills the stage with thousands of bits of business. When tenor Jimmy Shields was singing Pinkerton in a 1953 production of *Madama Butterfly*, Torel decided to use Jimmy Shields Jr. as Butterfly's child. He is extremely proud of having taught little four-year-old Jimmy to caress his stage mother's hair and kiss her when she cried. The night of the second performance as Butterfly (Irene Salemka) was protesting dramatically that if Pinkerton did not return she would "die, die, I tell you, die," the child politely patted a cavernous yawn and brought down the house.

When the Opera Festival first began, it took as long as four months to prepare one work. Now three works are rehearsed in as many weeks. Although the new association is officially divorced from the Conservatory, chorus members and bit players are still drawn from the Opera School. Most professional singers in Toronto are also Opera School graduates so that most of the cast are familiar enough with his methods to grasp quickly what he wants. As a last resort, Torel will stand in for a player to show him what to do. During rehearsals for *Tosca* in the spring of 1957 baritone Harry Mossfield found himself passionately holding the portly director and assuring him that "I don't sell myself to a lovely woman like you for money."

A natural ham at heart, Torel finds these little demonstrations his only chance to act. Most of the time he is perfectly content to concentrate on directing and giving young singers basic operatic training.

*With Ernesto Barbini, one of Opera Festival's conductors. Company will stage three operas in Toronto starting Oct. 13.*

Torel, born 50 years ago in Frankfurt Main, thinks young people ought to become trained operatic artists as systematically as they become doctors or lawyers. His own education was directed from the beginning toward some branch of music. By the time he was ready for formal studies at the University of Frankfurt and the Frankfurt Conservatory he had received a solid grounding in piano, harmony and counterpoint from his mother, the pianist-composer, Rosy Geiger-Kullman. At the University he majored in literature and the history of music while he studied conducting at the Conservatory. His gradually developing interest in acting led him to study stage direction with the late Dr. Lothar Wallerstein at the Frankfurt Conservatory Opera School. By 1928 he himself was teaching stage direction in the School, and he had become an assistant stage director at the Municipal Opera House in Frankfurt. Two years later, although he was still only 23 years old, he was directing opera in his own provincial houses in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and France.

In 1934 Torel received an invitation to stage a three-month French and Italian season in Buenos Aires. Within

CONTINUED ON PAGE 39

***Ten years ago he promised a Canadian Opera Company. He has since helped create a professional company but won't rest until Canadian opera is staged year-round.***

*A natural ham, Torel delights in stepping into a scene to show the singers how it should be acted.*

# Portugal: A Pleasant Land For Thrifty Travel

*by Charles Paul May*

*Avenida da Liberdade, Lisbon's most impressive avenue, is the centre of a controversy about the effect of a subway being built underneath old paving.*

WITH MORE AND MORE of the world becoming aware of the dollars to be made from tourists, finding a travel bargain is no longer easy. But don't overlook Portugal. There you can live or travel reasonably.

Accommodation varies from big, first-class hotels (approximately $10 per day a person, with meals) to clean, friendly, family-type *pensaos* where you can get comfortable lodging and three meals a day for about 50 escudos—roughly $1.75. Lunch and dinner are four-course meals, too.

And there is plenty to entertain anyone in Portugal. One of the planned attractions is the bullfight, but since it is planned for the local people, not tourists, it is therefore inexpensive. Nor is it the blood-letting spectacle of the same sport in Spain.

Some caping of the bull is done by men on foot in the Portuguese arena, and it is as colorful as that in the neighboring country. The main purpose of it, as in all bullfights, is to tire the bull and to provide a fine show. Once the bull begins to slow down a trifle, a horseman rides into the arena.

Through marvelous ability in handling his horse, the rider gets close enough to the charging bull to lodge a small pick in its shoulders. It isn't easy. The horse must be wheeled at the right moment so that he is not broadside to the oncoming bull. Yet if he is turned too soon, the bull has time to change course also. It is breath-taking. Handling a spirited horse and managing to jab the bull at the same time takes considerable talent, and

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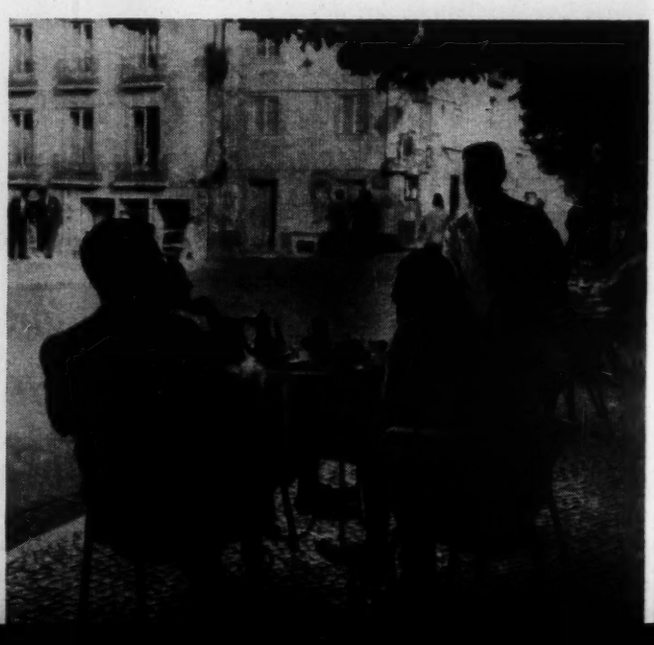
*A maritime nation with a traditional British alliance Portugal trains its sailors in its great fishing fleet.*



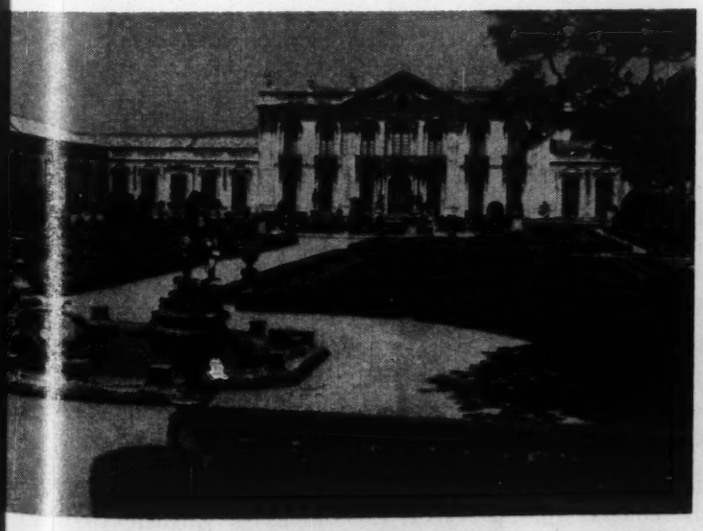
*Sidewalk cafes are a part of the pleasant, leisurely life. This is the lovely mountain village of Sintra.*

*In the country, women carry bundles on their heads and use donkeys for marketing. Beasts carry heavy burdens.*

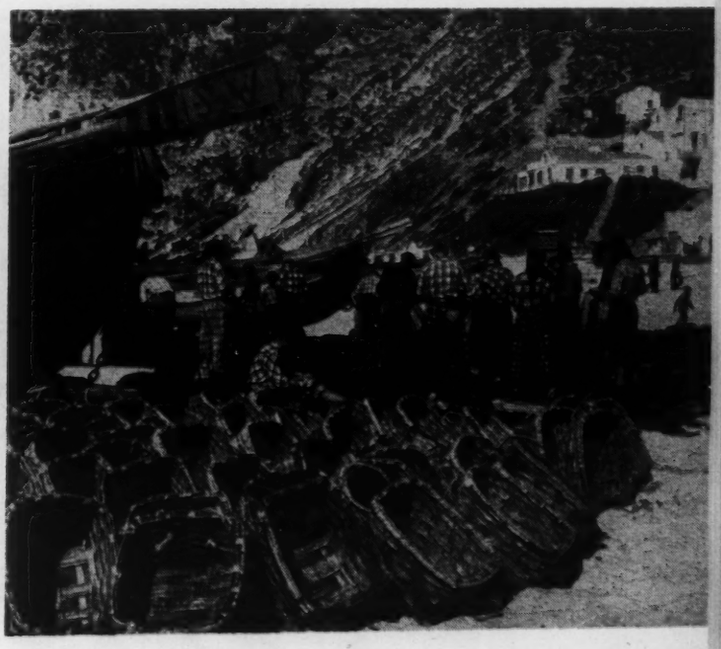
*Estoril, just 15 miles west of Lisbon, is the playground of Portugal. Palacio, above, is one of many famed hotels.*

*Picturesque fishing villages are part of the coastal charm. Marketing at Cascais often seems to visitors to resemble an incipient riot.*

*Wine is the leading industry of country Girl has typical wicker-covered bottles.*

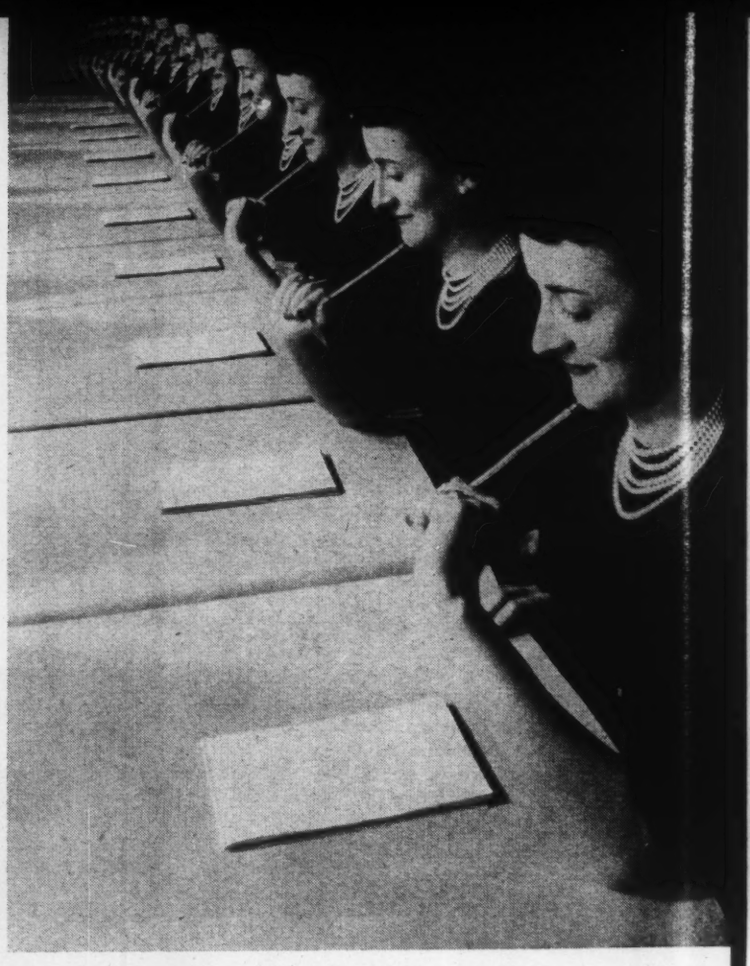


*Queluz Palace, once Royal residence, is exact replica of Versailles. Monarchy disappeared in the year 1910.*



*Fish baskets dry in the sun at village of Nazareth on Atlantic coast, reached by excellent train services.*

***Canadian secretaries say they're not appreciated by their bosses. They say they do more than their bosses realize and could do even more if they were allowed to. To make the point they have a plan.***



*This, the secretaries say is definitely what a good secretary is not. Carbon-copy secretaries are out.*

# Secretaries Earn New Business Status

*by R.M. Baiden*

THREE HUNDRED of Canada's top secretaries are in the middle of a unique experiment to solve an old problem: how to convince the boss that they are much more important than he thinks.

To accomplish this, the secretaries—members of The Association of Administrative Assistants or Private Secretaries—have taken a lesson from business itself. Their maxims are organization, education, pressure. Their objectives are status and recognition.

They see education as the key to status now that organization difficulties have largely been overcome. Their educational program is unique in North America: a three-year correspondence course worked out in conjunction with the Extension Department of the University of Toronto. The course includes written examinations, set by the University, and a certificate awarded by the Association.

Begun last year, the Association this month initiated the second year program of the course. When completed, the course will have included studies in English, psychology, business law, accounting and business organization. The course must be completed within six years.

First-year studies for the secretaries include English communication and psychology.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 51

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NO. 5 CUP (RYE BASE)

## New York Letter

*by Anthony West*

# Down a Slippery Slope

THE FINAL DISINTEGRATION of a public figure is never a very pleasant thing to watch, and the remainder of President Eisenhower's term of office is rich in promise of every kind of moral and political squalor.

The basis of the chief executive's sudden slide downhill is the question of his own health. On the published record the President is in a condition which would disqualify him from obtaining a post of responsibility with any large firm or corporation in the country, and his never very impressive intellectual powers have not been improved by his stroke. Over the past year, he has been physically and mentally incapable of carrying the burdens of his office. He no longer deals with state papers or the documentation on which state papers are based; he is fed on digests and breakdowns.

The man on his staff who is charged with the responsibility for a particular field reads for him, when asked to do so, delivers to the President a capsule—either spoken or written—which has to be short enough not to make him impatient and simple enough for him to take in at first reading or hearing. The digested capsule then becomes the President's opinion on the subject and will be presented, garbled by his fantastic grammatical usages, as such when he is questioned on it. If, however, the matter is one on which an executive decision is required, or on which a speech has to be made, it is sent back to the staff who produce in due course a presidential paper to be initialed or a presidential address to be read to the public.

There was something deeply pathetic about the President's display of leadership at the time of the Lebanon crisis. Mr. Dulles made the policy; C. D. Jackson, the sage of the Berkshires and of *Time, Inc.*, made a speech out of it; Bob Montgomery his elocution coach took him through it, telling him which phrases were important and which key words should be stressed; and then he has flown up to New York to read the farrago aloud to the United Nations. An hour and a half after he completed this arduous chore, he was back on the golf course telling his caddy "Boy, am I tired".

An equally impressive display of leadership was produced by the crisis over the

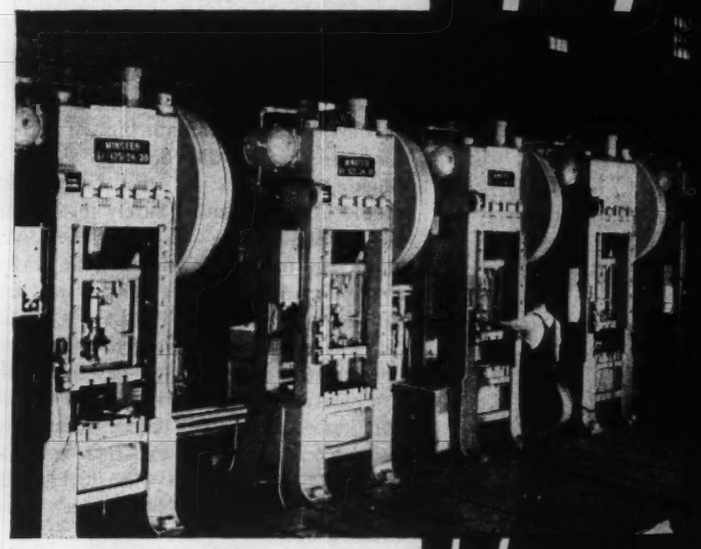
*In office: The old Army principle.*

question of civil rights denied to several millions of colored American citizens in the southern states. Here the President was caught off balance at a press conference with no one to feed him a capsule, and no one at his elbow to remind him that what the negroes are asking for, and what the supreme court says they must have, are the rights guaranteed them under the constitution. The President allowed first that these things took time to work out and that the negroes ought to be, after 90 years, patient; he then declared that he had his own opinions on the matter, but he wouldn't say what they were, because a public statement of his beliefs would make it more difficult for him to carry out his Presidential oath to uphold the constitution and the law.

In this less than inspiring incident, many observers saw the old Eisenhower, the army man who spent the greater part of his life filling in regimental returns and looking down rifle barrels to see if they were clean or not. In those long dull days in the second-rate atmosphere of the between-wars, regular-army Ike learned his lessons; always go through channels, never stick your neck out, stick to the regulations, and pass it on.

The President has had someone read the regulations governing the office of the Chief Executive to him and has found that his obligations as laid down, are in fact, very light. They were framed by the founding fathers with the idea of preventing the birth of anything resembling a tyranny or

- for metals processing
- for the mining industry
- for pulp and paper mills
- for the steel industry



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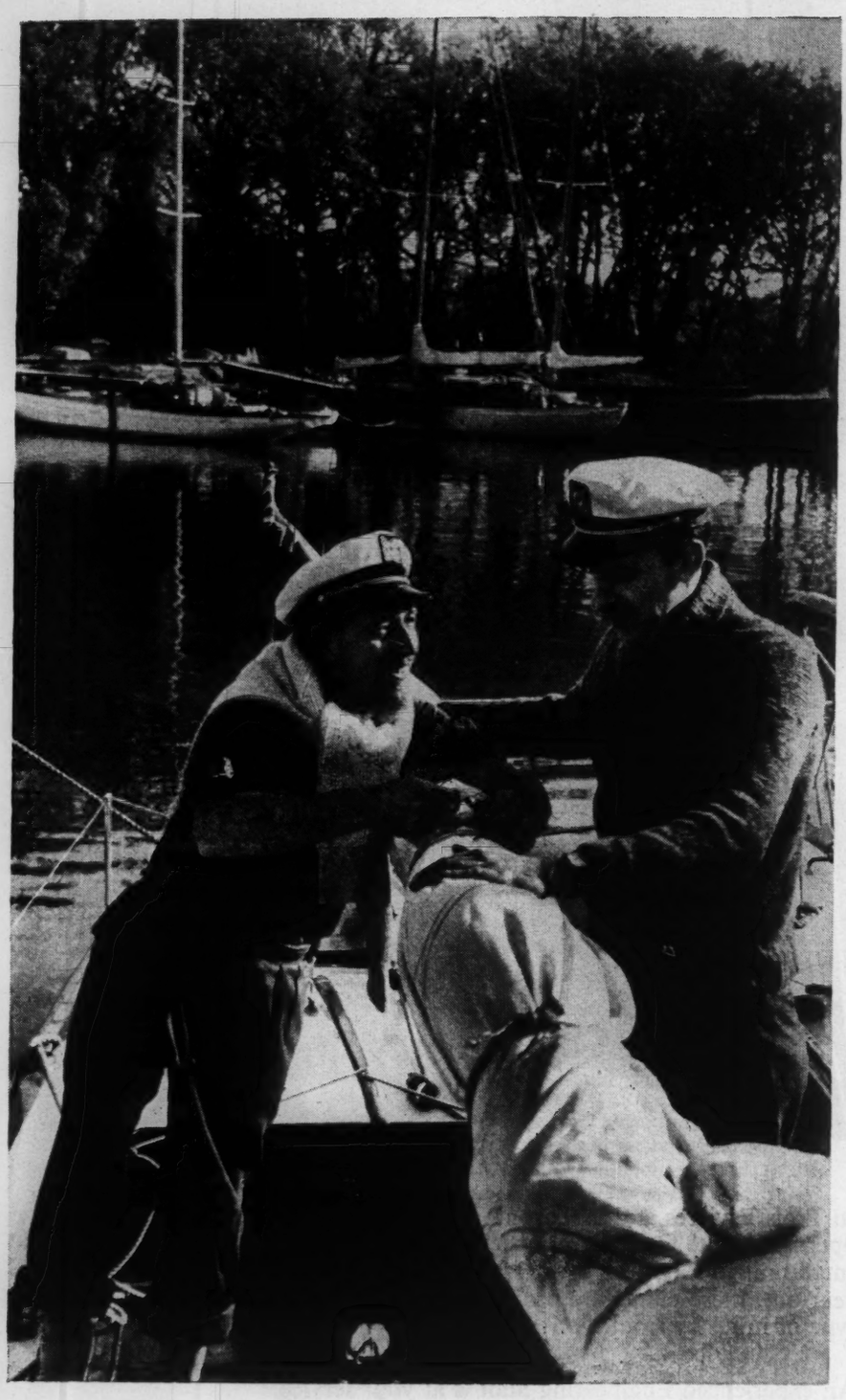

That's it! Now she's all squared away... let's slip ashore for a really good Scotch —Johnnie Walker!

Born 1820—still going strong

a dictatorship in the United States, and they constitute a lazy man's charter, if taken literally. Eisenhower, mentally lazy to an extent still recognized by few, and physically feeble, is taking them as literally as any president has ever done. He deals with what channels bring onto his desk and with nothing else if he can possibly help it, and he does what is prescribed by the most literal, legal interpretation of his functions.

It may be wondered, if this is the case, how the United States ever got to be teetering on the brink of war for the sake of an island in the roadstead of the Chinese port of Amoy. And how the President came to commit himself to fight for freedom in the dubious shape of Chiang Kai Shek, if the Communists should attack Quemoy. Surely in this case he is shouldering responsibilities with gusto, and making decisions of the gravest character without being under any obligation to do so? The answer is, again, that Ike is all army. General MacArthur once rather slightingly described the President as the best clerk he had ever had, and their relationship after Eisenhower had become a general and had stolen all the headlines from his old chief as the leader of the invasion of Europe, was a strained one.

But the fact remains that when Eisenhower as a young man was making the affiliations inside the military machine which he judged most likely to take him up the ladder of promotion most expeditiously, it was the MacArthur clique which he put his shirt on. The bet paid off on the road to the White House.

It was, of course, General MacArthur who, from his vice-regal eminence in Tokyo, defined the *ne plus ultra* line in the Western Pacific, beyond which, Communism must not pass. As General MacArthur was not at all averse to the idea of a good spectacular war to round out his career, the line was drawn to include the worthless and indefensible islands of Quemoy and Matsu among its many other bizarre features. General Eisenhower knows as well as anyone else that an island four miles off a hostile coast, with shore-based enemy guns on three sides of it, is not a proposition either as an invasion jumping-off point, or as a defensive bastion for another island 100 miles off. But that is not the point: this strange fancy is the brainchild of one who was, for most of his career, Eisenhower's superior officer and the star to which his wagon was hitched.

The old army principle that no dirt should be thrown upwards in any circumstances, applies. If you want to get on, the way to do it is to show that you are a loyal subordinate. This was for so long one of Eisenhower's guiding principles, that "loyalty" is second nature to him. The thing cuts both ways, and the related principle of army life is that no loyal subordinate shall ever be let down. Mr.

Dulles's bankrupt and inane China policy is sacrosanct so far as the President is concerned and he is not prepared to consider any criticism of it.

There was something truly pitiful about the President's fireside chat with the oration on the question of Quemoy. Mr. Dulles had told him, or somebody had told him, that ending American intervention in the civil war to protect Chiang Kai Shek, would be like abandoning Czechoslovakia to Hitler at Munich, so he said it; ignoring the not irrelevant fact that the President of the Czechoslovak government had never claimed to be the rightful ruler of Germany, or been driven from Berlin to Bavaria, and thence to Prague, but was, in fact, the head of an altogether un-German national state.

Mr. Dulles had told him, or somebody had told him, that it was profoundly shocking of the Chinese-Communists to propose to conquer Formosa "with armed might", so he said it, ignoring the fact that Chiang has repeatedly announced his intention of returning to the mainland to restore his regime by force of arms. Mr. Dulles, or somebody, had told him that it was provocative and aggressive of the Communists to shell Quemoy, so he said it, ignoring the fact that the Formosa Chinese repeatedly attack coastal shipping along the China coast, conduct commando raids, and fly intruder missions with military aircraft over the Chinese mainland.

The speech not only made the President seem foolish and reckless, but it also made him seem, for the first time, dishonest. The habit of lying to himself about his health and his capacities, and pretending that he is in condition to do his job, has undermined his standards. He has begun to believe that if you appear in public, look the boobs dead in the eye, and speak firmly to them, what you want to be true can be made true. From being a well intentioned man with very limited abilities outside the one field of his speciality in military matters, the President has degenerated to the level of a completely irresponsible office-holder and a very dangerous demagogue. He is now at the stage where he will let vital questions go by default, to avoid stirring up trouble, and will stir up dangerous trouble to avoid losing an election.

There is a strong suspicion in a great many American minds that the brink of war has been skirted in the Quemoy question simply in order to make critics of the administration look like pro-Communists, and to improve the chances of Republican candidates in the Autumn elections. Even if this is not so, the President's China speech shows that he is ready to be a great deal less than candid to the American people in order to win their support. The handling of half truths and direct misstatements in the speech he delivered was not far short of the dishonorable. He has gone a long way down a slippery slope.

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# The Lively Arts

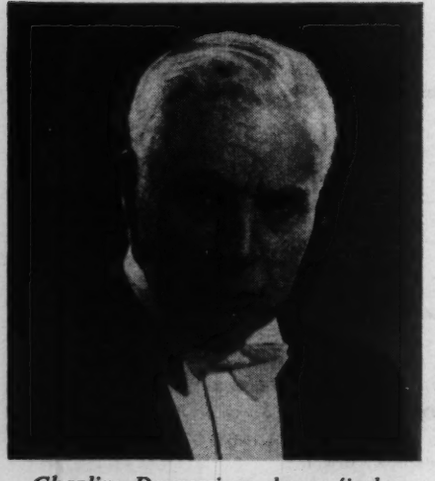
*by Mary Lowrey Ross*

# Chaplin War on the U.S.A.

ANYONE ENCOUNTERING Charlie Chaplin for the first time in *A King in New York* would find the experience curiously baffling. The latecomer, an unusually perceptive Eskimo let us say, would probably wonder why this lively and disarming little man should bother with such dull, vindictive and laborious material. Our Eskimo would be delighted with Charlie's pantomime description of caviar and turtle soup and he would be enchanted with the hero's struggles with a hose nozzle, then with a hundred feet of fire hose and finally, the hose in full play, with the Committee on Un-American activities. But he could conceivably feel as apathetic as any of us towards the political attitudinizing, and worse still, platitudinizing, that constantly intrude on the film.

*A King in New York* cannot be shown in the U.S.A., since Charlie Chaplin is no longer on speaking terms with that country. More tragically, he no longer seems to be on speaking terms with himself—or at any rate with the self fondly remembered by his admirers. In his great days Charlie Chaplin didn't have a voice, and didn't need one, since he was eloquent with comic genius down to the tips of his fingers and the end of his cane. Now he is in full voice and hasn't anything to say that hasn't already been said a hundred times in the editorial columns of *The New Statesman and Nation.*

It is true that the Chaplin who plays King Shadov is still a spry, innocent and engaging figure. But the Chaplin who wrote and directed *A King in New York* is someone else—an angry-minded expatriate who in attempting to simplify the disorders of the U.S.A. has ended up making everything foolishly simple and deadly obvious. His private war on America turns out to be a depressingly damp fizzle, too serious to be acceptable as comedy, too superficial to be taken seriously.



*Chaplin: Depressing, damp fizzle.*

The trouble may be that he has been too long away from the U.S.A. to see it with the sharp clarity of the good satirist. If he had stayed around he would have realized that commercial television is its own best parody. (What satirist for instance could have dreamed up that daily spectacle of the ecstatic little American family which has just discovered the secret of regularity?) The same rule applies to the extravagances of Deweyism, McCarthyism, the youth-and-beauty-cults etc, which Comedian Chaplin attacks here. The comedy gags are all there in the original material and nobody can go much beyond them.

*Kaye: Ingenious and scared silly.*

One of the earlier Chaplin films showed a sleepwalking Charlie roller-skating deliriously on the edge of an abyss, then coming abruptly to his senses and hobbling to safety. It was a wonderful reversal-gag and all too prophetic. As the unthinking artist, Charlie soared and swooped. As the conscious thinker he can only hobble.

Our scarifying era has had its effect on Danny Kaye, but this time luckily it is no loss to anyone, least of all to Comedian Kaye. The plight of a Polish Jew running like a jack-rabbit before the *Wehrmacht,* is a pretty fearful one, but in *Me and the Colonel* Danny Kaye is able to make it a droll as well as heartshaking adventure. He is teamed up here with Kurt Jurgens as a Polish colonel with a formidable attachment to such feudal values as war, honor, chivalry and wassailing. "One of the finest minds of the 12th Century", muses the hero admiringly.

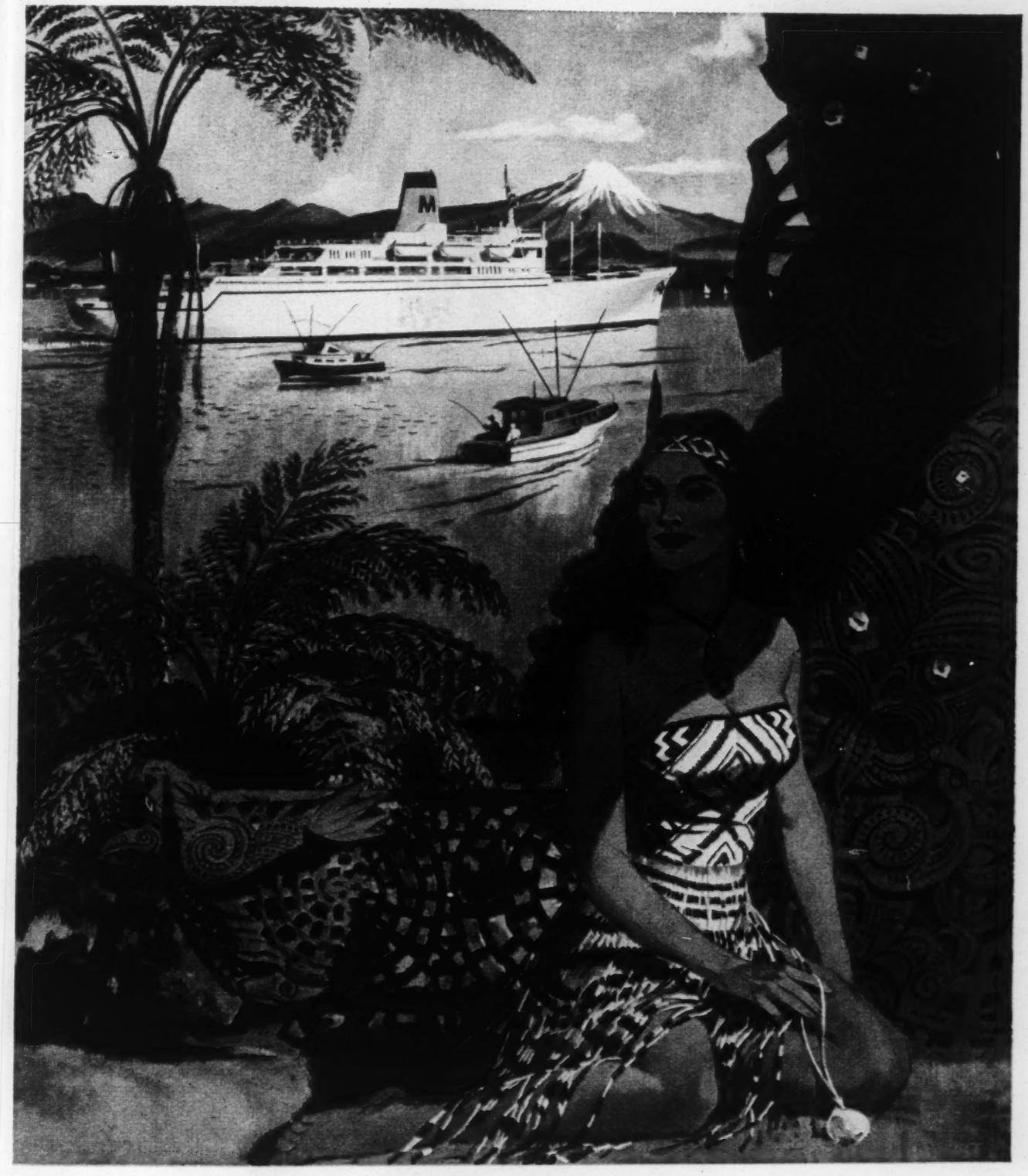
*Massey: Playing with lead soldiers.*

Jacobowsky himself is gentle, wise, ingenious and scared silly, and the odd companionship of these two provides a remarkable counterpoint in muted comedy and high hamming. It is a perfectly straight role for Kaye without a trace of the frenetic patter-and-pantomime routines that made him famous. Yet it is the best performance he has delivered so far from his apparently bottomless bag of tricks.

This is the screen-version of "Jacobowsky and the Colonel" the S. N. Behrman comedy based on a drama by Franz Werfel. The cast includes Francoise Rosay, Nicole Maurey, Akim Tamiroff and Martita Hunt. Among them, all these gifted people have managed to turn a sentimental journey into a comedy adventure filled with warmth, affection and laughter.

Director Raoul Walsh must have got almost as much satisfaction from making *The Naked and the Dead* as a six year old feels playing with soldiers on the kitchen floor. Unfortunately his absorption in the game of war, as worked out on the floor of the jungle excludes every other grown-up interest including an interest in human behavior. The cast includes any number of lead soldiers, a moulded iron General and sergeant (Raymond Massey and Aldo Ray) and a nicely turned out lieutenant (Cliff Robinson).

The general and sergeant see "the power of fear and the fear of power" as an incentive to morale. The lieutenant holds out for brotherly love, a commodity that seems almost as exotic in this setting as the floral arrangements the general insists on for his office desk. Apart from its impressive photography and well-organized violence, *The Naked and the Dead* is a pretty dreary production.



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# Chess

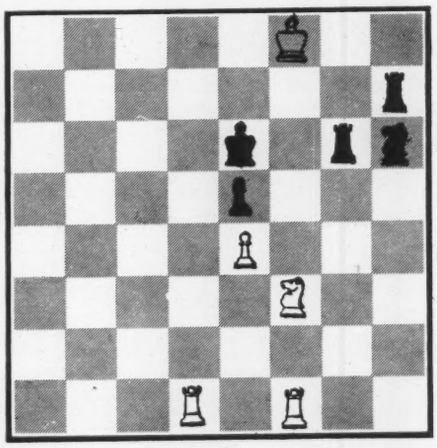
*by D. M. LeDain*

A PERSIAN PRINCE of the Xth cent. A.D. is credited with the following from Prof. E. G. Browne's "Literary History of Persia".

*"The things of this world from end to end*
*are the goal of desire and greed,*
*And I set before this heart of mine the*
*things which I most do need,*
*But a score of things I have chosen out*
*of the world's unnumbered throng,*
*That in quest of these I my soul may*
*please and speed my life along—*
*Verse, and song, and minstrelsy, and wine*
*full-flavored and sweet,*
*Backgammon and chess, and the hunting*
*ground, and the falcon and cheetah*
*fleet;*
*Field, and ball, and audience hall, and*
*battle and banquet rare,*
*Horse and arms, and a generous hand,*
*and praise of my Lord and prayer".*

**Solution of Problem No. 202** (Niemeijer) Key, 1. K-R4.

**Problem No. 203,** (From the Arabic, IXth cent.) White mates in three. (5 + 5)



# Puzzler

*by J. A. H. Hunter*

"WE CAN certainly do with some more," said Joe, "and the price is right. How many did you order?"

Jim considered the question and then shook his head. "I just can't remember, but it was an odd lot," he told his partner. "Less than two thousand anyway."

"So!" Joe chuckled. "You buy a truck-load of brushes at 29c, and two hours later you can't say how much they've cost us."

"Well, you'll see when they come." His partner laughed. "And I did notice the cents in the total was the square root of the dollars, if that helps."

Jim is often like that, but most of the money in the firm is his. And they don't do so badly after all.

So how many brushes had he bought?

*Answer on Page 56.*

(85)

# Over Your Head?

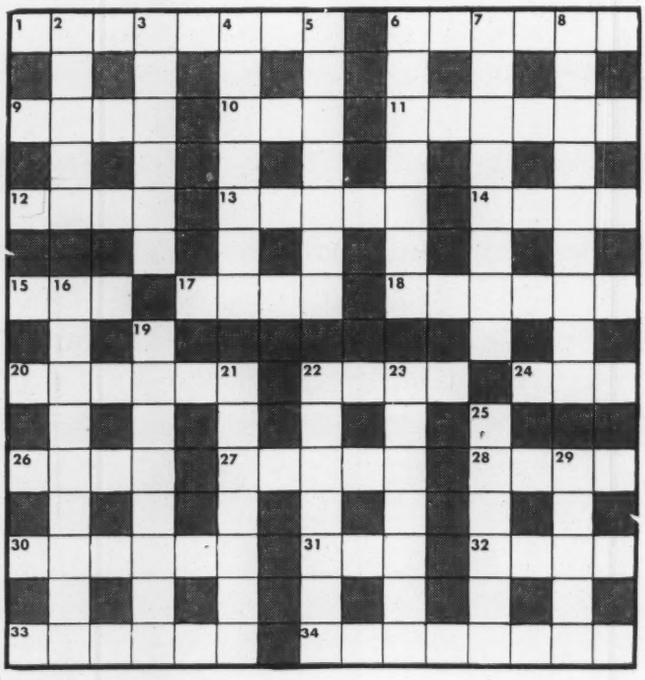
*by Louis and Dorothy Crerar*

ACROSS

1, 22, 33. If this suggestion suits you, don't go bareheaded. (2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2)
6, 3. Did he 21 Alice because he wore one? (3, 3, 6)
9 See 12. (4)
10 Initial sound of 5, 11 and 13. (3)
11, 25. In musical comedy she had summer headgear and neck-wear. (6, 6)
12 When the this is on the other 9, the critical may become the criticized. (4)
13 This might show Ada up in Italy. (5)
14, 17. What the cannibal sets his oven at? (4, 4)
15, 24. The 3 may provide one to keep your 11 in. (3-3)
17 See 14.
18 Clammy quarters? (6)
20 What a smell! Mostly of fish. (6)
22 See 1.
24 See 15.
26 Formerly one in a hundred? On the contrary. (4)
27 They added spirit to "The Arabian Nights". (5)
28 But it's not walked under on 9. (4)
30 By the sound of it, Sibelius was—not only at the end. (6)
31 A measure of 18. (3)
32 See 22D. (4)
33 See 1.
34 This priced ticket should admit two to "The Threepenny Opera". (8)

DOWN

2 Forthright? Not quite! (5)
3 See 6A
4 All over the ice, papa? All over! (3-1-3)
5 When I applaud I truly show what's inside. (7)
6 They make the wearers' heads spin, perhaps. (3, 4)
7 When nobles get together it raises all but the head. (8)
8 Perhaps in mail a lord resembles this armored creature. (9)
16 I've finished being courteous! (9)
19 Bury the foreign king upside down. (8)
21 Worn by snobs? (4-3)
22 To play, Heifetz uses the 32 of his. (7)
23 XXX (7)
25 See 11.
29 This bird doesn't have to worry 1, 22A, as he evidently has to 33. (5)



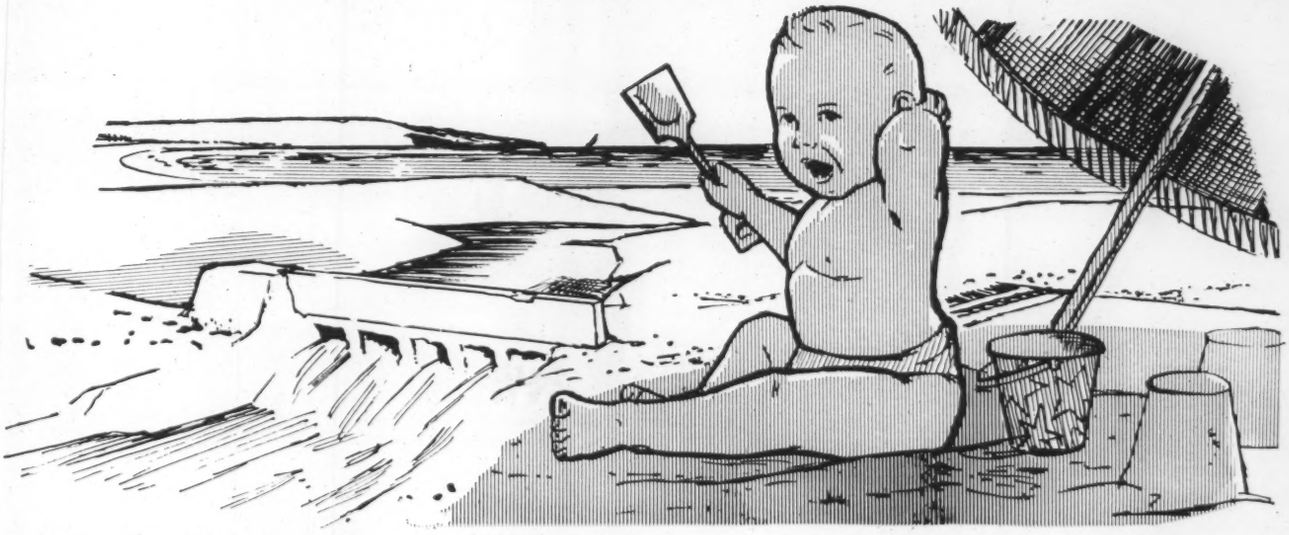
**Solution to last puzzle**

ACROSS

1 Psalm
4 Atomic age
9 Upset
10 Petal
11 The
12 Beauties
14 Ciscoe
17 Rondeau
18 Everest
19 Boracic
21 Average
24 Rugged
25 Song-bird
27 Oil
28 Phase
29 Flair
30 Sea-urchin
31 Waste

DOWN

1 Plumber
2 Abstain
3 Met
4 Apple juice
5 Oats
6 Ill
7 Article
8 Element
13 Treacle
15 Iceberg
16 Get a move on
19 Barrows
20 Regalia
22 Animals
23 Endorse
26 Bath
28 Par
29 Few (452)

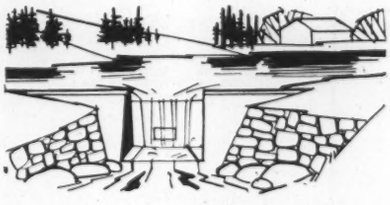


# MORE POWER *to him* . . . now and for his future. There's a lot of fun to be had in building dams. For this young fellow it's a personal thing and for us, through co-ordinating Conservation activity on a watershed basis and creating recreation areas for the people of Ontario, it's an equally rewarding affair.

Flood control is one of the many projects in which the Conservation Branch of the Department of Planning and Development is most active, while in reforestation, the provision of farm ponds, land use, and historical and wildlife projects, the Conservation Branch helps to conserve Ontario's abundant resources of water, forest and land for the benefit of future generations. Some 23 Conservation Authorities have already been established in Ontario, embracing an area of 14,000 square miles. The Conservation Branch is only one of the Department's activities—others are concerned with Community Planning, Housing, Trade and Industry, and Civil Defence—all helping Ontario plan today for a greater tomorrow.

RE-FORESTATION

Some 36,000 acres have already been set aside to reduce flood and soil erosion and to produce timber.



FARM PLANNING

Farm planning, proper land use and irrigation, essential for the control of soil and water erosion on farm lands have been materially assisted. Over 1000 farm ponds already have been built to provide water for stock, fire protection and irrigation.

*The Fanshawe Dam, built and operated by the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority, provides flood control for the City of London, Ontario, as well as beautiful parkland for recreational facilities. Federal and Provincial co-operation and material assistance made this project possible.*

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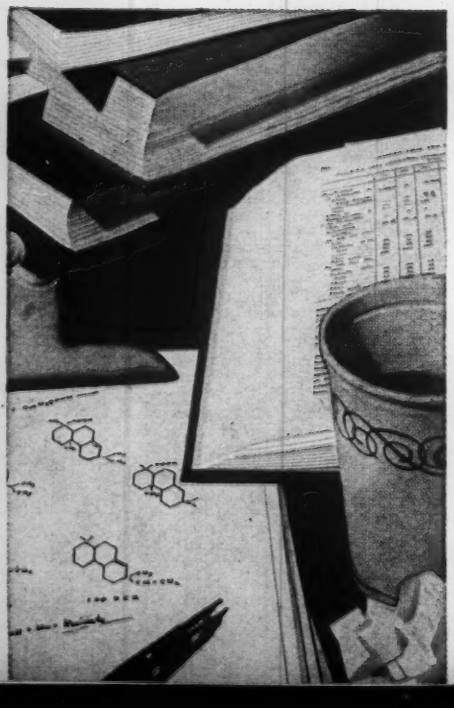
# SIZE FOR ANOTHER GENERATION



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# Books

*by Robertson Davies*

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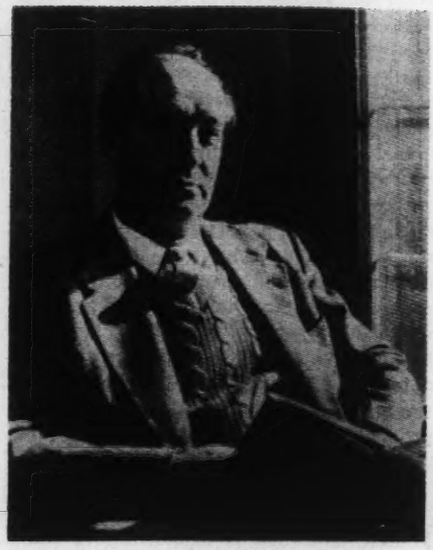

*Nabokov: Elegant and profound.*

VLADIMIR NABOKOV'S reputedly scandalous novel *Lolita* has at last been published in the U.S.A., and the ban has been removed from its entry into Canada. It has been greeted with laudatory notices, as well it may be, for as this department said of *Pnin* (May 11, 1957) Mr. Nabokov is a writer "elegant, distinguished and profound". Indeed it has been the opinion of the present reviewer since he read some of Nabokov's early sketches in American magazines that Nabokov is among the best writers of English now living.

What is *Lolita* about? Why did so many American publishers refuse to bring it out? Why, when The Olympia Press published it in Paris in 1955, was it banned by the French government, though the French high court later quashed the ban? (There is no need to ask why it was banned in Canada; an American ban on a book brings a prompt me-too from our tremulous Customs.) The secret is out, now; *Lolita* is about a man whose sexual appetite is confined to girls between nine and fourteen. He is not a monster or an indiscriminate ravisher; he is desperately in love with his Lolita; this novel might very well have been called *By Love Possessed,* for Humbert Humbert is a man in the grip of a demon. His obsession, though not rare, is one upon which society frowns, though in the world of fashion and advertising "little-girl" appeal is frankly exploited.

Books about men gripped by sexual mania are common; incest, homosexuality, satyriasis and whatnot are always cropping up in novels which, clumsy though they may be from a literary point of view, are often greeted with solemn commendation. The attitude of the authors of such books reminds me of the story about the little boy who burst into his mother's living-room, eagerly exclaiming — "Hey ma! We caught a toad, and we bashed him and squished him and put him through the lawn-mower until"—seeing that the parson had come to tea—"until God called him Home". They are liberal of gaudy incident and sickening clinical detail, but they are careful to abhor what they record. This attitude is called "sincerity" and is immensely valued by critics and readers who want to eat their nasty cake and deplore it too. Nabokov will not play this disingenuous game, and he has written *Lolita* as a comic novel.

Why not? The line between tragedy and comedy is a thin one, as many a bad performance of a stage tragedy has shown. So thin is it that some writers of special insight—Chekov, Ivy Compton-Burnett, Joyce Cary—have made that borderline their special realm. What tragedy of the first order lacks its comic overtone? What comedy of great stature lacks a root in tragedy? *Othello* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor* have a common theme; *Don Quixote,* the comedy, draws hotter tears than *Faust,* the tragedy. The difference between comedy and tragedy is one of viewpoint, not of subject.

Life is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel, says Horace Walpole, but it is not quite true. Nabokov feels for his ridiculous, obsessed pursuer of little girls, and he makes us feel, too. Humbert Humbert is a man of intelligence in the grip of a mania which he knows to be reprehensible, but which he cannot help; he is also the toy of those ridiculous, farcical elements in life to which we are all a prey, but of which we are usually happily unconscious. His plight is comic, and it is as high comedy that it is presented.

If the Lolita whom Humbert Humbert pursues, and for whom he makes a scoundrel, a doormat and a fool of himself had been an innocent child, debauched by a grown man, we might well have shuddered. Before the war the late Stephen Haggard wrote a novel about the reciprocated love of a man for a charming girl-child, and although it was done with skill and tenderness, it made me squirm. But Lolita is not innocent. She is a shrill little gold-digger who has already, at twelve, lost her innocence to a thirteen year old tough whose mother runs a girls' camp; it was not a seduction, but a co-operation. When Humbert at last gets her to himself, it is she who seduces him. Incredible? Ask any candid magistrate.

Who is the victim in this relationship? Lolita, who grudgingly exchanges what she does not value for unlimited ice-cream, sight-seeing, and travel, or Humbert Humbert, who exchanges money, time and self-respect for the favours of his darling? Lolita makes him toe the mark by threats of exposure and prison; Humbert keeps her somewhat in check by counter-threats that, if he goes to jail, she goes to reform school.

From one point of view, she is victim, and he a monster: but with equal truth, she is the exploiter, and he the slave. The comedy of their situation lies in the fact that, according to convention (and law is, and must be, conventional) he is grossly culpable and she a legal "infant", unaware of the nature of her actions; but their situation is so unconventional that we must pity Humbert, enthralled to her body and soul, whereas she regards him with neither affection nor distaste.

When she runs away from him, it is not to escape her servitude but to exchange it for a more promising one. And when we last see Lolita, now seventeen and married to a dull young fellow, with a probable fifty-five years of life with her extremely limited self stretching before her, we feel a spark of pity for her, for

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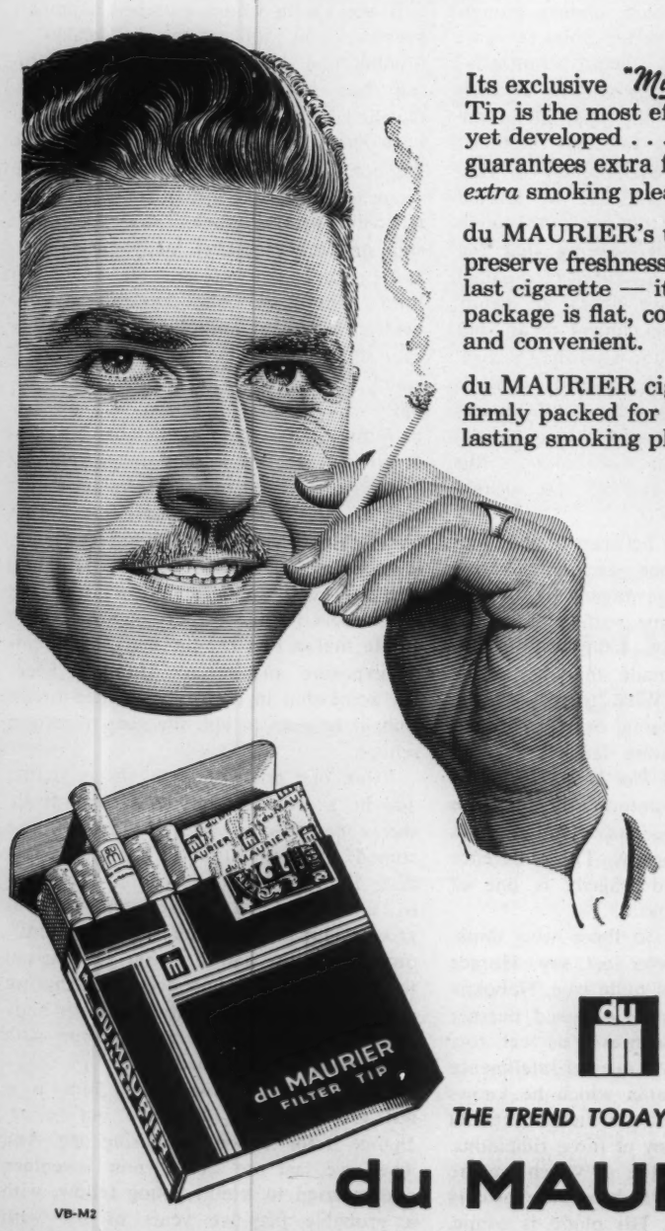


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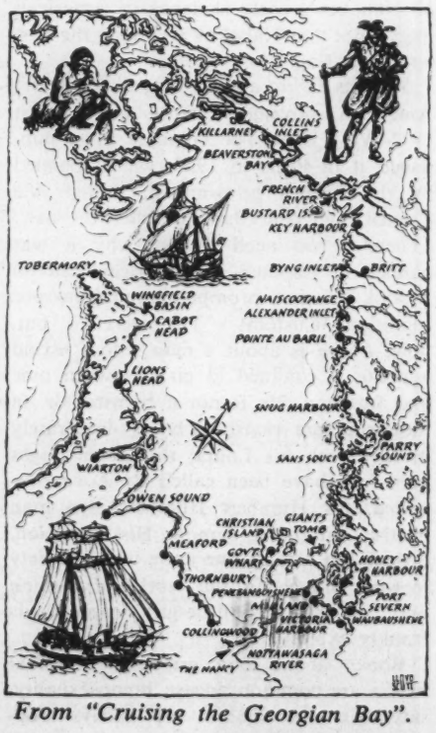
VB-M2


the first time. Humbert we have pitied from the beginning, for while he is a madman in a sense, his madness is of that unmercifully incomplete kind which creates deep wretchedness, as well as hilarious comedy.

Why so much fuss about this book, which does not contain a single dirty word, or a scene over which the lascivious may gloat? Perhaps the explanation appears in the adjectives applied in these pages to *Pnim*—"elegant, distinguished and profund". Nabokov writes with style, and style—as distinguished from verbal and syntactical foppery, which is sometimes mistaken for it—gives a dimension to a book which can be disquieting when exercised on such a theme as this. Many authors write like amateur blacksmiths making their first horseshoe; the clank of the anvil, the stench of the scorched leather apron, the sparks and the cursing are palpable, and this appeals to those who rank "sincerity" very high. Nabokov is more like a master swordsmith making a fine blade; nothing is amiss, nothing is too much, there is no fuss, and the finished product must be handled with great care, or it will cut you badly.

Like the late Bernard Shaw, he writes as if every reader were as intelligent as himself, and this is disquieting to some intellects; nevertheless, this is the real sincerity, not to be confused with the fake sincerity which springs from clumsy craftsmanship and simple-mindedness. Virtuosity, so much admired in some other arts, is at present unfashionable in literature. Can it be that those who feared the book and banned it, felt that something really horrifying—something far beyond the anthropoidal simplicities of *Peyton Place*—lurked beneath the gleaming surface of *Lolita?*

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What lurks there is nothing worse than the spirit of comedy, but that is bad enough. Real comedy is not all jolly, not all tender, not all a sweetner of life's cup: it can also be daemonic. It can whistle up the skirts of Mrs. Grundy like an icy breeze, and it can blow the judge's robes right across his eyes. Some critics, eager to show their liberality of spirit by lally-gagging over a once-banned work, have called this a great book. Perhaps they are right; I cannot tell. But I do know that it is a book of unique quality, the work of a splendidly accomplished writer of great imaginative power. That is rare enough.

**Lolita,** by Vladimir Nabokov—*Longmans, Green—$5.75.*

## Subtlety and Range

**The Lady and the Cut-Throat**—by Tom Hopkinson — pp. 254 — *Clarke, Irwin —$3.25.*

THIS COLLECTION of short stories shows the considerable talent of the author and his subtlety and range in this most difficult medium. There are sixteen stories in the book, all of them good and many of them excellent.

Mr. Hopkinson has a particular knack for taking an incident from business and developing with economy and style the tricks and bluffs of character that put through so many deals. His stories about children are discerning without being sentimental and he is equally at home in creating the atmosphere of medieval Sicily, as he does in the titlepiece, or of modern Arctic regions. The love stories are particularly good, reminiscent somewhat of D. H. Lawrence.

Readers who remember his story of the artist Akenside, called "Encounter at Dusk", which first appeared some ten years ago in the heyday of Cyril Connolly's *Horizon,* will be delighted to have it in more permanent form in this edition.

F.A.R.

## Fresh Water Sea

**Cruising the Georgian Bay,** by Kenneth McNeill Wells—pp. 106, illustrations, appendices, index, aerial survey maps of ports—*British Book Service—$4.00.*

"THE GEORGIAN," says Mr. Wells, "has always been the invoker of a dream." To the Hurons it was the Lake of the Attigouautan. To Champlain,—did he know of the fossilized corals and sponges in its depths?—it was the Fresh Water Sea. Certainly it is more lake than bay, a lake whose wild beauty creates the substance of a cruising man's dreams.

Mr. Wells is a cruising enthusiast and much of the valuable information about this historic body of water has been

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gleaned from personal experience and experiment. Any stranger who enters the Georgian will enjoy himself more with Mr. Wells as his guide, and any boating man will enjoy this little book whether he ever tackles the Georgian Bay or not.

A non-cruising reviewer, however, would like to suggest that a scale map of the Great Lakes region would have been an interesting addition, and that Mr. Well's style is unnecessarily coloured with a rather lurid journalistic purple. M.A.H.

## Heritage

**The Anvil of Civilization,** by Leonard Cottrell—pp. 265—index, glossary, bibliography, many illustrations—*British Book Service—$5.50.*

THIS BOOK is sub-titled "An Outline of the Birth, Development and Interrelationship of the Ancient Civilisations of Western Asia and the Mediterranean 4000-400 BC." This sounds ponderous, but with Leonard Cottrell as guide the reader has no difficulty in following the growth of civilisation from the Nile Valley to Periclean Athens. He has a tendency to oversimplification, but he is so admirably lucid that this is something to be grateful for rather than to carp at. He is particularly good at showing what was happening contemporaneously in the various areas. The end-paper chronological table sums this up in a most convenient way.

Modern archaeological discoveries provide the basis for much of the material and recent scholarship is freely quoted. The selections from the literature of the varied cultures are particularly interesting.

F.A.R.

## The Uplift

**It Happened To Didymus,** by Upton Sinclair—pp. 151—*McClelland & Stewart—$3.50.*

ACCORDING TO an apocryphal story, St. Thomas Didymus was despatched by the will of God, after the crucifixion, to India where he so impressed the natives with the virtuosity of his miracles that an island of Christianity was formed in the midst of a heathen world. St. Thomas Didymus specialized in levitation, that is, in becoming airborne by unnatural means.

When his modern counterpart, Thomas Strawn, was visited by an angel in his employer's woodshed and invested with supernatural powers to bring peace and goodness to Los Angeles, this was the way chosen to create publicity and to buttress faith. Garbed in the robes of an Arab prince purchased at a second-hand store, the new Didymus floated half-way up to the ceiling around the Temple of the New Life impressing his vast and eager congregation.

This satirical tale, aimed at the City

of the Angels, was published some time ago in Paris, London and other cities abroad, but American publishers were afraid to take a chance on a book which might be construed as "mocking at sacred things". The irony, less than pungent, is tolerably amusing. M.A.H.

## Sultry Violence

**The Hard Blue Sky,** by Shirley Ann Grau —pp. 466—*McClelland & Stewart—$5.50.*

SHIRLEY ANN GRAU is a young and exceedingly able American writer whose first novel bears out the promise of her short stories. She has an amazing faculty of creating a mood and setting a scene in the simplest, but most evocative, language and she handles dialect convincingly.

In this novel, while the characters are well drawn, they are secondary to the setting, a chain of islands in the Gulf of Mexico to the west of the mouth of the Mississippi. The people are a strange, inbred lot, living a life imposed on them by the sudden Gulf storms, the wind, the marsh, and the insistent sun in the hard blue sky. Remote and insular in their isolation, they settle their problems in the primitive fashion of the attack and reprisal of the feud. A compelling novel, if you have a taste for this kind of sultry violence. F.A.R.

## Plot in Paris

**The Image Makers,** by Bernard V. Dryer —pp. 497—*Musson—$4.95.*

THIS UNUSUAL novel tells, in picaresque style, the tale of a New England surgeon whose personal life has come apart at the seams and who goes to the Old World for solace and recovery. In Paris his life becomes enmeshed in the intrigues of a powerful family whose members are variously devoted to the images of love, of high finance and of Arab nationalism.

The characters are lively and memorable; the plot is strong and bold; the dialogue is highly sophisticated and dramatic; the evocation of Paris is real and wonderful; the climax is atonal and comi-tragic in a way that particularly suits the present state of international affairs. M.A.H.

## The Years Between

**Bid Time Return,** by Humphrey Pakington —pp. 218—*Clarke, Irwin—$4.75.*

HUMPHREY PAKINGTON is best known as a novelist of the genre peculiar to the English counties, writers who are imbued with a sense of family, the orderliness of time, and the inevitability of change. *Bid Time Return* is an excursion into autobiography and a truly delightful book. "I am not an archaeologist, or an antiquary,


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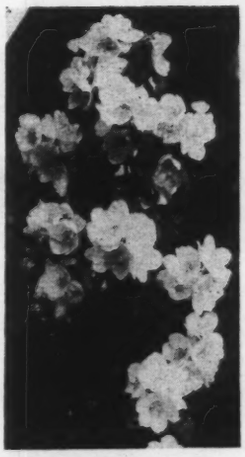

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or a historian," he says, "but my make-up or my setting has imbued me with a sense of history."

One of the younger children in a family of nine, he went to sea in his teens as a naval cadet and served in the British Navy until the end of the First World War. Having by then decided that he was not of the stuff of which Admirals are made, he went back to school and studied architecture. He practised his profession successfully, and managed to combine novel-writing with it, until the Second World War when he went back to the Navy, serving as Staff Officer, Western Approaches, until the end of hostilities.

His autobiography is intimate without being personal, wide-ranging without being diffuse, humorous without being malicious. He must be an exceedingly interesting and likable person. F.A.R.

## Books Received

**For the Greater Glory** (Dorothy Henderson)—*Ryerson—$4.75.*
**Execution** (Colin McDougall)—*Macmillan—$3.50.*
**Anthologie de la Poesie Canadienne Francaise** (Guy Sylvestre) — *Beauchemin—$2.50.*
**The Devil's Agent** (Hans Habe)—*G. J. McLeod—$5.25.*
**The Summer Lovers** (Hollis Alpert)—*McClelland & Stewart—$4.50.*
**Matters of Concern** (Stanley Baron)—*Little, Brown—$4.50.*
**Below The Tide** (Penelope Tremayne)—*—Hutchinson—$3.50.*
**The Great Arms Race** (Hanson W. Baldwin)—*Burns & MacEachern—$3.75.*
**The Russian Revolution** (Alan Moorehead)—*Musson—$5.00.*
**No More War!** (Linus Pauling) — *Dodd, Mead—$4.00.*
**Hornblower in the West Indies** (C. S. Forester)—*Michael Joseph—$3.75.*
**The Visitors** (Mary McMinnies)—*Collins—$4.00.*
**Outdoor Rambles** (Stuart L. Thompson)—*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*
**Flashes In The Night** (edit. Wm. Juhasz & Abr. Rothberg)—*Random House—$3.25.*
**Let No Man Write My Epitaph** (Willard Motley)—*Random House—$4.95.*
**The Best Short Stories of Edith Wharton**—*Saunders—$5.75.*
**Poets of Today** (edit. John Hall Whellock)—*Saunders—$5.25.*
**The Land of Amanha** (Catherine Cooper)—*Greenwich—$2.00.*
**The Call of Angonquin** (Mary G. Hamilton)—*Ryerson—$4.00.*
**Sea Stories From Newfoundland** (Michael Harrington)—*Ryerson—$4.00.*
**A Man Had Tall Sons** (Martha Ostenso)—*Dodd, Mead—$4.50.*
**Lilli and the Hippopotamus** (Peter Beale)—*British Books—$4.50.*


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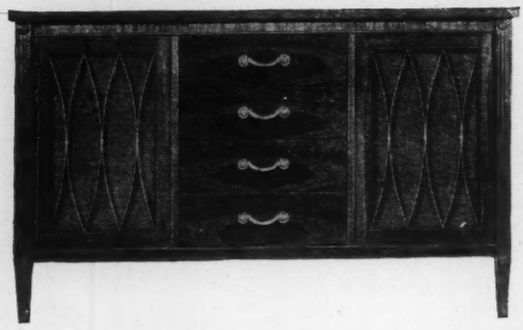

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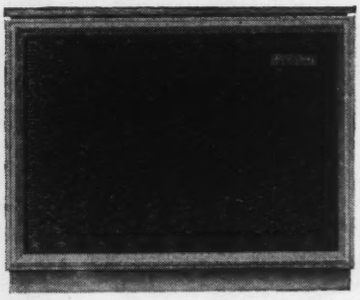

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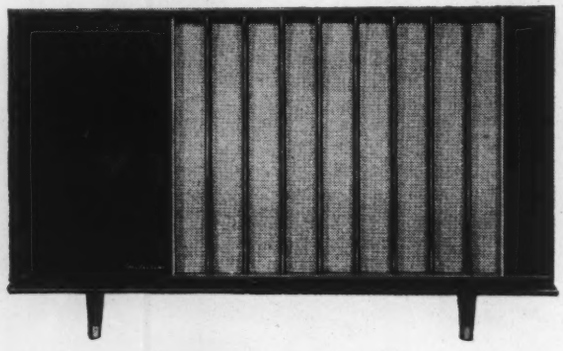

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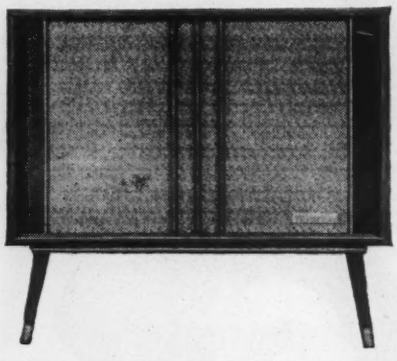

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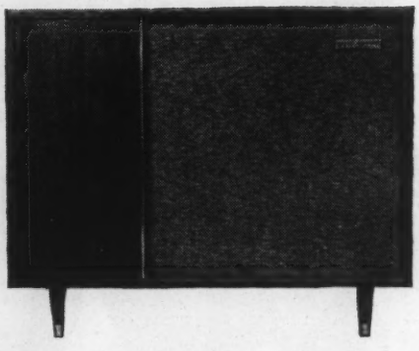

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# Torel

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

two days he had signed a contract and was off to Argentina. His staging so pleased the Argentinians that when the post of permanent stage director became vacant in 1938, Torel, who was busy directing a movie in France, was offered the position. "I have not much political knowledge," says the director, "but I had somehow a premonition that Hitler would not stop until there was war, so I went to South America."

A list of the artists Torel directed during those memorable years includes such illustrious divas as Muzio and Flagstad and such male greats as Lorenz and Pinza. But working with prima donnas of both genders is not without its drawbacks. Torel is able to say, however, with honest pride, "I went along with everybody fine and never had with anyone a row." He attributes this happy fact to his diplomacy.

During his first years in Canada Torel often returned to South America for guest performances. Recently, however, he has devoted himself entirely to his work in Toronto.

Torel has been the artistic advisor to the CBC Opera Company since its inception and has staged all CBC TV opera productions emanating from Toronto.

Torel confesses that he watches a lot of TV for relaxation. He is joined in this busman's holiday by his wife Elinor, a former dancer and commercial artist. The Torels' own story sounds weirdly like an opera plot. They met when he was assistant director at the Frankfurt Municipal Opera and she was a 12-year-old ballerina. "Naturally we didn't fall in love at that time," says Torel. They did, however, keep in touch over the years until the war stopped all communications. In that unhappy interval both were married and subsequently divorced, each without the other's knowledge. "After the war, I started to look for her," Torel reminisces, "and I found her in 1950." Comfortably settled in a Toronto apartment which they share with a bilingual budgie, the Torels hope to continue their association with Toronto opera.

Torel remembers his promise that there would be a Canadian Opera Company. It is true that the Opera Festival Association has been formed, and that opera and operetta are now to be given regularly. "I kept my promise," Torel says, "but I kept it half." This year the company will have only a two-week season in Toronto. Torel will not rest until this has been stretched to at least 40.

"I hope I live to see it," sighs Torel. If his own determination and genius have anything to do with it, he should.

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## Falconbridge

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Falconbridge's net profit for the six months ended June 30 dipped to 87 cents a share from $1.25 a share in the like period of the previous year and $1.40 a share in the last half of 1957. The decline reflects lower prices for copper and precious metals, reduced premiums from long-term nickel contracts and termination of the tax-exempt period for some of the company's mines.

It might, however, be noted that earnings for the six months more than covered the dividend requirement of 60 cents a share for the period.

The company's prospects are, of course, tied to the metal markets. Demand for nickel, copper and precious metals remains well below the productive capacity of the industry. Improvement in demand is dependent on an improvement in general business conditions and the consequent reduction in the large metal inventories now existing.

Falconbridge is well situated to benefit by an improvement in demand for metals. It has a strong ore-reserve position and has expanded its facilities for mining and treating ores. In consequence metal deliveries were higher and production costs more favorable in the first half of 1958 than in the corresponding period of a year ago.

The company's financial position is strengthening. Working capital increased during the first six months of 1958 by $2.87 million after payment of the dividend. Net current assets at June 30 stood at $16.8 million after provision for $300,000 sinking fund payments due August 15, 1958.

Falconbridge's position is such as to encourage traders to follow strength in its shares once the tide of adversity in the metal industry has ebbed.

The company is controlled by Ventures and this can reflect in the technical position of its stock. In other words, because of the reduction of floating supply which exists in the case of the stock of a company which is controlled by another, Falconbridge shares experience greater extremes of fluctuation than they probably would if the stock were more widely distributed. Thus it can move up very quickly in periods of demand conversely it can sink quickly under selling.

## Dividend Cheques

*I sold some stock of a Canadian company prior to the ex-dividend date of February 15 for the March 1, 1958 dividend and delivered the stock duly endorsed to my broker but not until after February 15. I was not entitled to the March 1 dividend but a cheque for it was mailed to me by the company's fiscal agent. The same thing happened with respect to the June 1 and September 1 dividends. I endorsed all cheques as received and mailed them to my broker, who is thus able to meet any claim made against him by the buyer for the dividends. Now, what I want to know is how to stop these cheques coming into me, putting me to the trouble of endorsing them and sending them to my broker. Can you help?—K. O., Hamilton.*

It's hard to say what remedy you have against this annoying experience unless it is a court order restraining the dividend-paying company's fiscal agent from continuing to send these cheques to you. It is, however, by no means certain that a court would grant such an order although we leave the question open. Two things we avoid are giving legal opinions and tangling with buzz-saws.

You have presumably asked your broker to transfer the stock out of your name. Apparently he hasn't been able to do so.

The fiscal agent of a company is required to mail legally-declared dividends to shareholders of proper date of record.

You appear to have been caught in the modern financial machinery. Stocks endorsed by the owner and with signature guaranteed by a broker or another acceptable guarantor commonly pass from hand to hand like money or bills of exchange. You can see how a broker can save time plus transfer charges by passing on what are called "street certificates" rather than going to the trouble and expense of transfer for every certificate which passed through his hands.

This practice of "street certificates" constituting valid delivery has led to the

establishment of intricate systems by brokers to keep track of dividends to which they are entitled on "street certificates." They make a claim on the broker from whom they purchased a stock, who in turn may have to make a claim on another broker, and so on down the line. We suppose that cases where claims reach back a dozen transactions are not uncommon.

The system of dealing in "street certificates" seems confusing to the layman but saves the financial fraternity considerable work.

You might be interested to know that fiscal agents, trust companies, etc. have several million dollars in unclaimed dividends to distribute for the companies for which they act.

## Land Companies

*There seems to be great possibilities in land-development companies based on acreage in the Toronto metropolitan area. Is there any way in which the investor can participate in these companies?—W. S., Toronto.*

None of the land companies in the Toronto area has its shares listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange although some of them may be now or about to become public companies. The joint-stock company is the predominant form in which business operates in this day and age and one could expect so lively an area of the economy as the land-development company to produce joint-stock companies.

We share your optimistic appraisal of the possibilities of land companies in metropolitan areas in Canada, although they are a relatively new form of enterprise in this country. Heretofore, land development has been largely undertaken by subdividers but there is a tremendous difference between mill-run subdivisions and land companies. The subdivider is mainly a speculator for short-term profits. The land-development company takes a much longer and broader view. Its shares have been a popular form of investment vehicle for the funds of individuals in England for many years. Recently Canadians have gained some experience in this form of enterprise through shares in companies on South Florida land holdings.

A land company's success, of course, depends on acquiring its holdings at a realistic figure. It then aims to sell enough acreage to get its stake back and retains some ground on which it will build service facilities or industrial installations which it leases and from which it derives a perpetual income. Varying income-tax categories, of course, play a considerable part in its economics.

The prospectuses of some land companies indicate an advanced form of social thinking and town planning, notably in the area of obtaining a balanced relation-


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**THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE**

*Dividend No. 287*

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of thirty-five cents per fully-paid share on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending October 31, 1958, payable at the Bank and its branches on November 1, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 30, 1958.

By Order of the Board
J. P. R. Wadsworth,
General Manager
Toronto, August 28, 1958

STELCO

**THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**
**DIVIDEND No. 189**

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 189 of forty cents (40c) per share for the quarter ending September 30, 1958, has been declared upon the shares of the Company, payable Saturday, November 1, 1958, to shareholders of record at the close of business Friday, October 3, 1958.

By Order of the Board,
R. B. TAYLOR,
Secretary.
Hamilton, Ontario, Sept. 29, 1958.

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I understand that information given will be held strictly confidential.


ship between residential and industrial taxation. Many municipalities have suffered in the past because of a lack of sufficient industrial assessment to provide revenues to finance community services. Some municipalities have got into financial hot water.

The land-company idea of operation is a fascinating one and should make it a logical medium for exploitation of investors. For this reason, the claims of any new land companies and the background of their promoters should be examined with great care.

## Stanleigh Uranium

*Why is Stanleigh Uranium giving up the method of mining upon which its operation was predicated? How is the company doing?—D. C., London.*

Stanleigh Uranium Mines is abandoning the trackless mining, which it had planned, in order to obtain more control over grade mined and to alleviate the problems of ventilation and pressure.

Trackless mining requires large openings in the rock, and this means lower-grade ore must be taken along with richer. Cost of the switchover to track mining, with its smaller openings and selective extraction, is estimated at $800,000 to $1 million.

Stanleigh mine workings are among the deepest in the Elliot Lake camp (3700 feet) and this means increased ventilation problems plus a greater chance of trouble from rock pressure.

The company shipped uranium concentrates with a value of $2,871,000 in the first half of 1958. The mill reached a rate as high as 2566 tons of ore daily in June versus projected capacity of 3,000 tons. Total of 61,920 tons of ore was mined and milled in June and an additional 15,057 tons of stockpiled ore was milled. Mill recovery has been running 93% of uranium oxide content.

The switch to track mining will require extra expenditures from development and equipment. Development will be carried out over a period of several months. There will probably be no material increase in the rate of production until the changeover to the new method mining is completed.

The company met the mid-year sinking fund-instalment on its first-mortgage bonds.

## Milliken Lake

*Is Milliken Lake Mines making any progress?—K. B. Windsor.*

Milliken Lake Uranium Mines treated an average of 3240 tons of ore daily in August versus rated capacity of 3,000 tons daily. This is a rapid build up and was effected notwithstanding the con-

nection between the company's shafts not being made until January. Milling did not commence way until April.

Milliken in July treated 88,179 tons for a production value of $1,475,000, indicated recovery $16.52 a ton. Milling was of the order of 2,844 tons daily while recovery averaged 93.25%. Grade was 1.73 pounds uranium oxide per ton.

## Geco Mines

*Has the Geco Mines any plans for depth development?—L. S., Ottawa.*

Geco Mines plans taking a look at its property at Manitouwadge at greater depth and will sink a winze 1,000 below the 1,250 level. This will place the depth development at a point some 1500 feet east of the No. 1 shaft. The winze job and initial investigation of the ore at depth will take about two and a half years.

Since the depth area to be opened by the winze is below the range of any drilling done to date, any new tonnage which is found will be an addition to reserves. As work proceeds easterly from the existing levels, it will work into ground for which no ore is estimated in the existing estimate of ore measures.

## Ungava Iron

*The ownership set up of the Eaton iron project at Ungava Bay is rather complex. Could you discuss this as well as the prospects of the project?—B. J. Quebec City.*

The operating company for the Eaton properties on Ungava Bay is Ungava Iron Ores. This is 50% owned by Champlain Mining Corp. representing Canadian and U.S. interests, and 50% by Ferrum Investment Ltd. representing a German group.

Sixty per cent of the ownership of Champlain is vested in International Iron Ores (which holds Ungava concessions) while 20% interests each are held by Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co. and Steep Rock Iron Mines. International, in turn, is 60.8% owned by Premium Iron Ores with the rest of it owned by a group including Steep Rock.

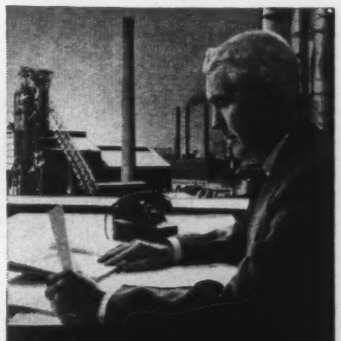
International has a wholly-owned subsidiary, Atlantic Iron Ores, holder of a concession on which initial operations will be undertaken.

Plans for production would involve an estimated $200 million, when and if implemented. This is dependent on iron markets.

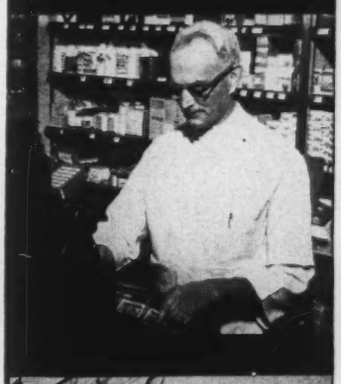
Thinking is for a concentrating plant with an eventual capacity of 5,000,000 tons of high-grade pellets per annum, to be built in units of 500,000 tons, the first of which could be producing by 1963.

The project envisions a 25-mile railroad in addition to crushing equipment, concentrating and pelletizing plants, storage


# Where
# is The Bank of Nova Scotia?



**To Joe Campbell** it extends across all 10 provinces, providing his plants with on-the-spot credit information and payroll service.



**To Henri Laplante** it is right down the street—his friendly BNS branch. The manager knows him well, and arranges for occasional loans for inventory or expansion of his store.

**To George Downey** the BNS is an international bank, supplying credit in the West Indies and business contacts in England.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA is *wherever you need it.* The same cordial reception you'll find at your neighbourhood branch will be yours in New York or Havana; London, England; or London, Ontario.

Even if you deal directly with just a single branch of the BNS, the network of BNS branches in Canada and abroad, plus our correspondent banks, are important to you. They provide experienced men with all kinds of business backgrounds whom you can call upon whenever necessary. And they can help you with local information and contacts in your community . . . your province . . . or anywhere else where you might do business.

*Each month the BNS reports on some topic of current economic interest in its Monthly Review. To put your name on our free mailing list, write to Economics Department P, The Bank of Nova Scotia, 44 King St. W., Toronto 1.*

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facilities, power plant, docks and a townsite. It is thought that mining and concentrating could proceed for about 12 months of the year. Output would be largely marketed in Europe.

The Danish government is reported to have accepted in general the proposal of Ungava Iron Ores to build a transit harbour in Greenland, to handle iron ore shipments.

To overcome the short shipping season and maintain a steady flow of ore to European and United States east coast ports, it is intended to operate a shuttle service to Greenland, where the ore can be stockpiled, with market shipments being made from that point.

## TV and Newsprint

*Do you think the TV quiz programs getting into trouble and sponsors abandoning them will work to the advantage of the newsprint stocks? Should not advertisers tend to increase their newspaper space with money otherwise spent on TV? —M.E., Toronto.*

That's as about as good a $64,000 question as ever livened up the air waves.

It's a little early at this stage to assess the implications of the alleged fixing of quiz programs on TV. It has, however, been indicated that advertisers rapidly shy away from this type of program if there is the faintest shadow of doubt about its honesty.

It's also reasonable to assume that a decline in TV advertising would reflect in the amount of money spent in other media. But so far the market is not discounting the possibility of this creating a resurgence of the newsprint stocks.

The future of the newsprint and pulp industry is bright although probably not as much so as in 1955 when a sudden upswing in markets sparked another round of expansion by the industry. This is solidly based on Canada's forest and waterpower resources.

Canada is a major supplier of newsprint to the U.S. and the names of two companies particularly well situated in relation to U.S. markets come to mind: Powell River and Great Lakes.

## Canada Wire

*That was quite a dip in earnings of Canada Wire & Cable the first six months of this year. How come?—R. T. Montreal.*

Reduction in Canada Wire & Cable earnings in the first six months results from lower volumes, combined with severe competition. Additionally some $400,000 has been absorbed in the 1958 operations to take care of inventory losses and pre-manufacturing expenses but the period of these losses appears to be ending.

The company's export business has declined as a result of rising Canadian costs,

the dollar premium and the inability of Canadian companies to meet the long-term credits offered by foreign countries.

Postponement of purchases by customers on the West Coast has affected operations of the new plant on Annacis Island. The new wire plant at Simcoe, Ont., should be full and profitable operation by this fall.

Improved sales volume and some inventory profits are expected.

## In Brief

*What is the status of Halfway Lake Gold Mines Ltd.?—Y. B., Kingston.*

Charter cancelled, all the way, in 1957.

*Is Eagle Nest Mines Ltd. alive?—O. J., Winnipeg.*

Hasn't hatched much yet but still going.

*How is Homeward Mines Ltd.—K. L., Toronto.*

Charter cancelled.

*Any activity at International Copper Corporation Ltd.?—C. V., Kitchener.*

Threw in the towel some years ago.

*What's the outlook for Consolidated Beaulieu?—D. A., Ottawa.*

Highly speculative.

*Is Ontario Phosphate Industries still going?—A. H., Victoria.*

Dead as a door nail.

*Is there any hope for Barvue?—K. H., Halifax.*

Not much.

*Is McKenzie Red Lake running into anything important at depth?—H.H., Windsor.*

Depth outlook is not without speculative interest.

*Anything doing at Panther International?—H.J., Saskatoon.*

Slated for a surface geological survey on Northern Manitoba claims.

*Is Silver Standard active?—P.A., Calgary.*

Following closure of its Hazelton, B.C. mine, Silver Standard is seeking a new property.

*Please explain the drop in Waite Amulet earnings.—R.B., Kingston.*

Prices received for copper output in the first half of 1957 were 24% below the like period of 1957 while the zinc price was off 22%.

*Is West Red Lake working?—C.H., Victoria.*

Recently raised a few thousand dollars for drilling purposes.

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It is easy to buy Canada Savings Bonds at Dominion Securities. Just telephone any of our offices to place your order for Canada's safest investment. Can be cashed at full face value anytime plus accrued interest. Write, visit or telephone —

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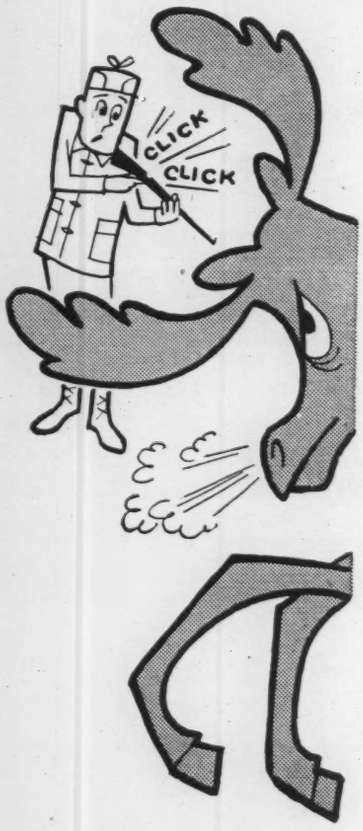


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# Insurance

*by William Sclater*

## Family Plan

*Is there a standard type of "Family Plan" of life insurance? I have had two different types of family plans recommended to me by agents and they are so different I don't quite understand the reasons for this.—J.M., Oshawa.*

There are a variety of "family plans" offered by life underwriters. Some companies sell them, other companies don't. Conflicting opinions are due to some extent to contingency of divorce, re-marriage, introduction of children not previously eligible and other complicating factors. Some of the plans are very good and might well meet your requirements. I suggest, as a general advisory policy, you consider individual contracts for each member of the family in the best amounts you can afford, always bearing in mind that father's life, as the wage earner, is the most important and should have adequate coverage.

## Additional Cover

*I am a single business girl, in my thirties and I have taken out the government hospital plan on an individual basis. Can I buy medical and surgical insurance to protect me in the event of illness? Do you recommend that and could you give me any idea of the cost? I would appreciate your guidance.—Laura B., Toronto*

You most certainly can and I think it is a very intelligent action on your part. All the leading accident and sickness underwriters are offering plans that supplement the government hospital plan and give you the coverages that it does not provide. While I can only quote you an approximate cost, I would suggest that a premium of $1.90 per month should buy good surgical insurance protection and for an additional 95 cents per month you should be able to include doctors calls at home or in hospital up to a reasonable level. Call up some of the companies and enquire. Make sure you clearly understand any limitations on pre-existing conditions written on the policy.

## Ordinary Life

*Is it short-sighted to buy ordinary life insurance when I have only a limited amount of income to spend on life insurance at present or would I be better advised to buy more expensive coverage even if it means having less insurance? —P.G., Calgary.*

I wouldn't think so. I can't see anything wrong with Ordinary Life insurance. It has many advantages too that are well worth considering. Premium is low and can be an important factor in providing good coverage in the crucial years when your family needs protection most.

You have good conversion options. You can always take a paid-up policy for a reduced sum if you cannot afford to continue paying premium for any reason. Or you can make it a paid-up policy at 60 or 65, payable in lump sum or pension-type payment then. It has cash values which build up over the period also. The important thing is to get insurance and keep it going so that you will have something behind you later on.

## Replacement Values

*My factory was built in 1929. How can I figure its replacement value for insurance purposes.—D.McB., Hamilton.*

Best way is to engage the services of a reliable appraisal company. So many factors enter into it, including re-zoning, area development since 1929, that simple rule of thumb figures based on building costs then and now could well be deceptive. Buildings put up in the mid-thirties, when costs were low, would cost at least three times the original price to replace today. Costs were a little higher in 1929 but you could expect to pay at least two and one-half times your original investment, according to current replacement cost charts. Insure your building accordingly.

## Libel Insurance

*If I write a book based on the life of people now living can they sue me for libel even though I describe it as a work of fiction and (2) Is it possible to buy insurance protection against that?—M.L., Moncton.*

Depends on what you say and how you say it. They can sue you and may do so if they believe you are referring to them but they have to prove their contention. You can buy insurance. It is similar to the coverages used by advertising agencies, publishers, radio broadcasters and tele-

vision producers. While I believe it may be written on a special form, with a deductible; on a pro rata basis, or for a stipulated amount of liability, this is a limited market. See a good general agent.

## Sprinkler System

*Where can I get information about the requirements for an automatic sprinkler system. What would the cost be?—J.D., Winnipeg.*

There is no cost. What you want is the 1958 edition of Standard 13, official C.U.A. booklet incorporating the changes and amendments passed at the National Fire Protection, International, meeting in May, 1958. The flushing of underground piping; water supplies; occupancy classification; hangers; and the location and spacing of sprinkler heads in various types of construction are all included. Write Western Canada Underwriters' Association, Paris Building, Winnipeg, Man. and request a free copy.

## Marine Loss

*Would it not be better to substitute modern English phraseology in place of the word "average" to be more definitive in terms of loss or damage to a specific shipment on an ocean voyage?—Shipper, Montreal.*

Ocean marine or "wet marine" as it is sometimes called by irreverent young underwriters is the oldest form of insurance and many of our modern Inland or "dry marine" terms originate from it. It is based on maritime law the oldest and purest law in the world today. Our word "average" comes from the French word "avarie" and that in turn stems from the Arab "awarijah" which means merchandise damaged by sea water. The "average" terms of the contract govern the extent of the coverage. "Particular" average refers to a loss of only a part of the cargo. The word "average" in marine insurance parlance means a loss less than a total loss.

## Fire Losses

*Are there many deaths or serious injuries to people caused by fires? Can you give me any figures about the number of fires and the loss and how much of it is insured?—D.J., London.*

There were 13,662 fires in Ontario in the first six months of 1958, an increase of 739 over the comparable six months of last year. Loss of life was 19 men, 15 women and 15 children for the second quarter of 1958 alone. In the same period 56 men, 13 women and 24 children were injured by fires. The total loss for the first six months of 1958 was $21,118,534, an increase of $1,030,567 over the previous year. The insured loss totalled $18,294,740, an increase of $702,120.


During the first half of 1958 Saturday Night registered a gain in advertising linage of 22,637* lines, as compared with the equivalent half of 1957.

This represents a gain of 54 pages, or a whopping 32.3%.

We at Saturday Night regard this as the best possible proof of acceptance by advertisers and agencies alike of the substantial improvements that have been introduced consistently into this publication since April 1957.

* source: Magazine Advertising Bureau

**Saturday Night**

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

TRY DUBONNET "STRAIGHT"

SERVE DUBONNET CHILLED

USE DUBONNET IN COCKTAILS

# China Policy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

of the global position of the West to keep ourselves permanently apart from the new China—even though we were not unaware of how sharp the debate on the subject had become in the United States. There had been one or two hints in the spring of 1950 suggesting that perhaps Canada might be considering the recognition of China in view of the British position at the beginning of the year and considering, too, the general advantages to Western policy of improving our line of communication with the Chinese Communists.

Then came Korea. It completely upset any reasonable plans for an independent Canadian policy toward Communist China. Canadian troops were involved in fighting Chinese "volunteers" while the main brunt of defending South Korea and Western interests in that part of Asia had fallen upon the United States as the leader of the United Nations Command. Branded as "aggressors" by the General Assembly, emerging in the American press as the originators of brainwashing and the forgers of false reports on germ warfare, Communist China soon became in American eyes perhaps the most hateful international symbol of antipathy, apart from Stalin himself. As the casualties mounted—for Korea was one of the most costly overseas ventures ever experienced by the United States, considering the size of the operation—American public opinion hardened and with that there could be no alteration in Canadian policy even after the "cease fire" and the negotiations at Panmunjong had led to settling most of the prisoner of war exchanges.

**Since that day** the United States has been deeply committed to the Nationalists on Formosa and to the islands they hold —Quemoy, Matsu and the Pescadores. At the same time, United States policy in Japan and the Philippines, in Indo-China and Thailand, and with Commonwealth cooperation in Malaya, Australia and New Zealand, in SEATO and outside of it, has been to contain this massive Sino-Soviet bloc emerging in unexpected force and strength from the Baltic across the top of the world down to the China Seas.

The crisis in Indo-China in 1955, although resolved by the Geneva summit conference, did little to bring any new confidence to the United States as to the role that could be expected of Communist China in the affairs of Asia. There she loomed, 550 to 700 million people—who really knows how many?—with a long tradition of authoritarian administration and with a special kind of efficiency that had been forgotten in the anarchy of the past 150 years as the Chinese Empire disintegrated. Manchuria, once industrially important to the Japanese, became the place from which technical expansion over the whole new mainland empire was possible, slowly the regime began to control all the remaining centres of opposition in the south and in the interior and by 1956/57 the Communists were in full control of all the Chinese provinces save perhaps guerilla resistance operations about which very little can be known.

**For Canada,** as for other friends of the United States, the position in recent years was becoming difficult. Everyone understood how deeply fearful were American policy-makers of this Chinese colossus whose shear weight of numbers could suffocate all the lands of free Asia. Yet it was felt in Ottawa and elsewhere that the time had come to do something about the reality of a clearly permanent regime whose claims to more "normal" relations with the rest of the world and particularly with the United States could not be indefinitely postponed. True, there were a number of outstanding issues which had to be resolved. Americans were held in minor numbers in Chinese prisons and this hostage pressure caused fury and frustration from time to time in American public opinion. The weight of Chinese numbers upon the frontiers of Burma and Thailand and Indo-China and to a lesser extent upon India, gave policy planners in Washington an uncomfortable feeling that here was the mortal enemy of tomorrow as Moscow was today. And finally, the United States was committed for moral and strategic reasons to support the Formosa Nationalists and the peripheral islands that were now occupied for Chiang's defence, although originally they may have been there as stepping-stones for a promised return to the mainland.

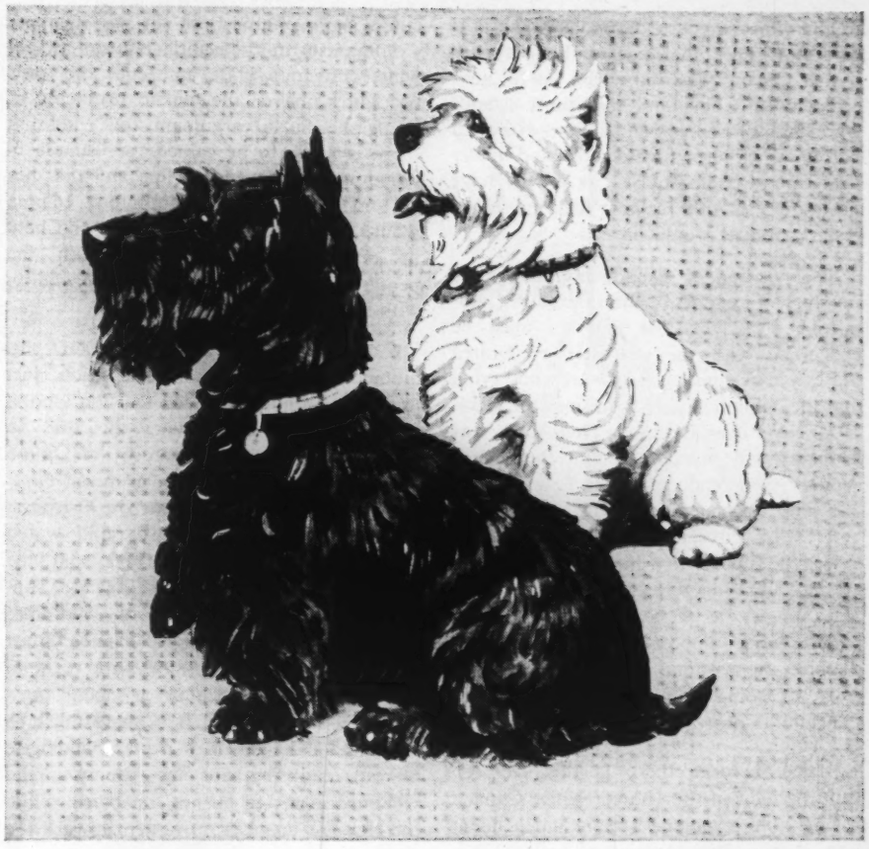
Now, unless the United States could see some possibility of a settlement of these fears and claims, the chances were not very good that recognition could take place or that the United States would agree to have Communist China admitted to the United Nations. It is true that some kind of quiet did result in Southeast Asia from the Geneva Summit of 1955. It is also true that Mr. Hammarskjold had some success in getting Americans released from Chinese prisons shortly afterwards. But it was equally true that negotiations have been going on frustratingly at the ambassadorial level between Peiping and Washington, first in Prague and now in Warsaw, to deal with the remaining prisoners and some other matters.

But all of these attempts to find solutions did not go to the heart of the question so far as United States policy was concerned. For the Chinese were becoming almost more "Stalinist" than perhaps Khrushchev himself had been before his confessional to the Twentieth Congress of the Communist party. The momentary lapse from harshness in Mao's invitation to "let one hundred flowers bloom" soon gave way to a return to a monocentric

theory of Communist loyalty and ideology that rejected any deviation from lines laid down from Moscow—or from Peiping. Indeed the attacks upon Tito from the Chinese Communists became and are today, the most vicious of all in the ideological debate still raging throughout the Communist world. And so for these reasons—ideology, sheer numbers, the memories of casualties, brain washing and germ warfare in Korea, and the rejection of the legacy of American friendship over the past three generations—the United States has moved not more than glacially from its fixed position of resistance to the recognition of the Chinese regime. Moreover the United States has viewed very strongly the need to ban the shipment of strategic goods to Communist China and to this day there are on the forbidden list items now permitted to be sold to Communist bloc states in Eastern Europe.

In the face of the depth of American opinion on this issue, Canadian policy could not have a truly independent character. Not that Ottawa must always adjust to an American line—and the present Canadian government certainly would never accept such a view—but it is clear that we must live easily with our neighbours and our great friends and if they feel so deeply about a third party we cannot ignore that feeling except at the possible peril to the friendship itself. Mr. Diefenbaker early, in his first term expressed the resentment of Canada at control by United States parent companies of the export policies of subsidiaries in Canada which led to prohibited sales to Communist China. He went further and began to explore the policy of sales of Canadian wheat to Peiping. In the recent crisis over Quemoy we have made it plain that we do not intend to be involved in any of the results that may flow from the attempt to prevent the Chinese Communists from reducing Quemoy and we were among the first to suggest that perhaps the whole issue ought to be sent to the United Nations.

**Meanwhile since** the General Assembly opened on September 16 Mr. Dulles has changed his position to the point of admitting that there may be an opportunity for the United Nations to deal with the question. And this immediately brings us to the heart of the matter— what is the real issue? For one thing, there is a great deal of confusion as to the particular facts involved in the sudden Communist artillery attacks on Quemoy. There are two interpretations arising from two different sets of facts. One view would have it that Quemoy is regarded by mainland China, since it is only a few miles off its coast, as a threat to Peiping's security because it was to be employed as an invasion base by Chiang from Formosa. At the same time Peiping China has said that nationalist troops and ships have used Quemoy as a means of blockading parts

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of the Chinese coast, particularly the port of Amoy. The other side of the story has it that Chiang was and is the lawful government of China and that these islands were part of the jurisdiction he exercised before he withdrew to Formosa and finally the Chinese Communists, as rebels, have no more legal title to them than any other insurrectionists would have.

The position of Canada in this dispute involves a number of considerations. Admitting from the first that we must be concerned with the character of United States public opinion it is worth observing that the opinion has changed since the 1954-1955 crisis over Quemoy. Then there was probably wide agreement that the islands should be defended against Peiping. Today the strong speeches by Eisenhower and Dulles virtually committing America to war in support of Chiang over Quemoy are not meeting with the same national approval. Large section of the American people and important senators have doubted the wisdom, militarily and politically, of going so far as to throw down the gauntlet over these islands.

**Hence, because** there is this lack of solid opinion in the United States, Canada is now able to pursue a more independent line than when American feeling was more unified. Moreover, there is a growing awareness in the United States that something should be done to reopen lines of communication between mainland China and the West. It is true that the British got very little for their gesture and that their nationals and interests were treated with great harshness even after recognition in January 1950. Indeed it is possible that the Peiping regime has gained from a lack of recognition by the United States because this very resistance by Washington could be capitalized on by the Chinese Communists in the subtle adjustments of white and non-white in Asia and now becoming one of the classic problems of our globe. So the argument now runs that there is much to be gained for Canada in pursuing an independent line and that her act of recognizing Communist China would help to break the log jam and help to restore western relations with the people of China to some level of normality, with benefits to all concerned.

**I am not fully** convinced that the moment is ripe for that recognition, just as I am also not convinced that the United States is wise in drawing the line so sharply at Quemoy. Certainly the United States and Canada both have moral commitments to the Nationalists on Formosa. We could not stand idly by and watch that island absorbed by force and the leadership destroyed after having supported them these many years. That does not mean, however, that Canada must agree to exposing the world to a regional or a global war because a "stand must be taken somewhere." If a stand must be taken, let it be taken at a place and time of our choosing not the enemy's, and Quemoy seems to be not the place; while the slow but marked movement toward the Summit, toward international aerial inspection and toward the suspension of nuclear tests makes this not the time to exaggerate a new crisis to the brink of war.

For Canada, therefore, a meaningful policy should include the following:

1. Encourage the United States to extricate itself from Quemoy if there is even a chance that its strong position could lead to a regional war of Korean dimensions or worse.

2. Try to press on Washington, on London and on Moscow the desirability of a "Two China" policy or some variation of it. This would mean that Formosa would remain protected by the United States and/or the United Nations until some such time as the Formosan people could decide voluntarily whether they wish to remain independent, remain under some international trusteeship, or join mainland China.

3. Encourage the Peiping Chinese, through our Indian friends of the Commonwealth and others, that they have a rightful place to take in the global scheme of things and they are only being prevented from doing so by the constant fears that they arouse in the United States and elsewhere through failing to give the necessary kind of evidence and assurances as to decent future behaviour.

4. Make it clear that Canada is prepared to recognize Communist China and to support her claims for admission to the United Nations as soon as the Communist Chinese are ready to admit that Formosa may have an "independent" existence along the lines indicated above. It is possible that a "Two China" policy may now increasingly be acceptable to the United States and thus would pave the way for United States recognition as well.

Of all the problems of power and race that beset this generation, none is more suggestive of difficulty than our relations with the Chinese over the long tomorrow. One has only to imagine what the effects of industrialization will be on this talented and disciplined people controlled by a fierce ideology as they rush forward to technical development. The race between China and India to set the example and


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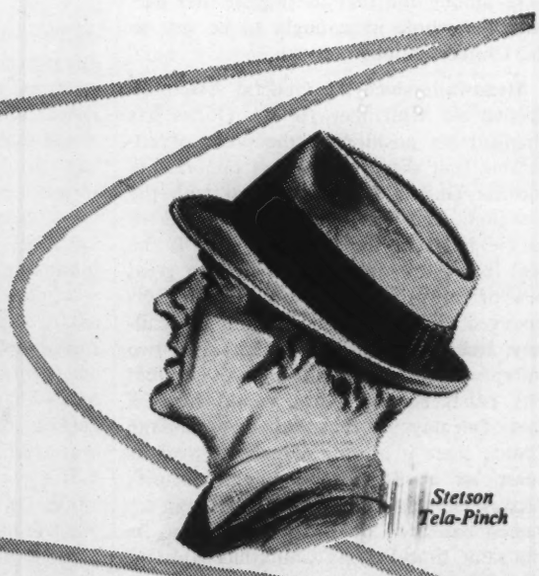

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the pace for Asia is crucial for all of us. But the sheer weight of China, its longer traditions of discipline, are likely one day to give it a position of leadership that Japan had for a short while and that already China, no doubt, believes today it is entitled to. Nuclear warfare apart, probably no larger problem of interstate relations is before us than the nature of the future association of the white and western world with the people of China.

# Secretaries

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

The English course is concerned with "the clear, correct and forceful writing that every successful business man and woman should acquire." It does not deal with creative writing but puts the emphasis on word study, sentence structure, report and precis writing and business letters.

The psychology course is intended to be a basic introduction to the field "with particular emphasis on personality development and functioning." The course will "address itself to problems of administration from the human relations standpoint.

English is also a strong feature of the second-year course. This time, however, the emphasis is on developing the student's capacity to appreciate literature. Literature is analyzed in terms of its nature, components and objectives and principal forms, such as poetry, drama and prose fiction, are studied. Reading for the course includes Chaucer, Shakespeare, Eliot and Orwell.

Economics is also studied in the second year. The course provides a basic introduction to economic theories and principles with particular emphasis on Canada. One object of the course is to develop a habit of reading about economic affairs.

Third-year subjects are business law, accounting, business organization and human relations in business. Of these, the prospective student chooses any two. Detailed outlines of third-year courses are not yet available.

Admission requirements to the course are high. The minimum is Ontario Grade 13 (or the equivalent in other provinces) showing standing in at least nine subjects, one of which must be English. Students over 25 who lack standing in Grade 13 subjects may be admitted conditionally to the first year. Membership in the Association, however, is not a requirement for admission although tuition fees for non-members are slightly higher than fees for members.

The study material for the course is directly related to the part the Association believes its members play, or should play, in business. Association members, for example, must meet the Association's definition of an administrative assistant as "a person who is concerned with responsibilities that lie beyond routine office duties, that demand the exercise of judgment and certain executive capacity."

In short, the Association sees its members as more than secretaries. It sees them as an important part of a company's executive. Now they intend to make sure they get the recognition—and status—they feel they deserve.

The intensity of this feeling is gauged by the growth of the Association. Formally organized in 1951 with the assistance of the Director of University Extension of the University of Toronto, the Association now has three hundred members, mainly in its four branches in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Sarnia. In addition, however, there are members-at-large in other communities across Canada.

The first such organization of its kind in Canada, the Association has a threefold aim:

To establish a national standard of qualification as administrative assistant for senior secretarial workers capable of rendering administrative assistance to management.

To help those working as secretarial assistants to management to reach this standard by providing facilities for advanced education and a common ground for the exchange of ideas.

To make management aware of the value of the fully qualified administrative assistant.

The uniqueness of what the Association is trying to do is emphasized by the fact that they had to develop their own program for advancement. The Association, while recognizing that good business college training is available throughout Canada, found that "the opportunity for advanced academic study in carefully chosen branches of knowledge under competent guidance has been very limited and accessible to comparatively few." In other words, it just wasn't possible for most secretaries to get the education they needed to do the job. Last year, the first time the course was offered, 2200 students —the maximum that available facilities could handle—enrolled for the course. Similar capacity enrolments are expected this year.

But granting that education and organization are entirely laudable objectives for the Association, just how do its members plan to make management recognize their value?

So far the approach is a "soft sell".

"What we want to do, really, is show management that we can do much more than they think we can," an Association executive member explains. "Most secretaries, at least those with five years' experience or more, feel much too limited in what they are allowed to do."

"A good secretary today is really the contact between the executive she works for and the rest of the business organization. She simply has to exercise some executive functions. She doesn't just take


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EVGS. of OCT. 14-17-20-22 & MAT. OCT. 25
"THE TALES OF HOFFMANN"
by Jacques Offenbach (In English)
Conductor: DR. ETTORE MAZZOLENI
Stage Director: DR. ELEMER NAGY (guest)

EVGS. of OCT. 16-21-23-25 & MAT. OCT. 18
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dictation and type out memos, she has to be able to know, understand and often translate into words what her employer is thinking or what he wants. She has to be able to interpret his instructions to his subordinates.

"We think it's time employers realized just what a good secretary is capable of doing. And don't forget good secretaries who know what they can do feel frustrated and become less interested when they can't carry out those functions.

"But at the same time we know most employers need some sort of yardstick to classify secretaries. That's why we brought in this course. We think it will pay dividends to the secretary in more recognition, status and higher pay and to the employer in a lighter work load and more efficient secretaries."

How is it working out so far?

"We've had some good responses and some bad ones. For example some employers are paying the tuition fees so their secretaries can take the course. On the other hand, some of them don't seem the least bit interested. Then, too, last year we had testimonials from both secretaries and employers saying how much the course had helped them.

"It's probably really too early to say yet what the overall response will be by employers. It'll take a little while for them to get used to it. But we know one thing: we're on the right track and we're going to keep right on until we get what we feel we need—and deserve."

# Portugal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

the audience rewards talent with great noise. A quiet audience would be more frightening to the fighter than the bull is.

When the bull's drive begins to fade, the horseman takes a final bow from the saddle and rides out. Then four teen-agers come barging into the ring like clowns at a circus. Everyone laughs. This is extra entertainment — the sort of thing that would make Spaniards furious.

The youngsters chase the bull and let it chase them, but soon they line up facing the angry creature. It paws the ground and charges. The animal crashes right into them, the boy in front at the last second leaping astride the bull's head between the padded horns. Two of the other boys catch him by the neck from either side. The fourth grabs him by the tail. The bull twists, tosses his head, stomps, and kicks, but the boys bring him to a standstill. The crowd yells louder than ever. Suddenly the boys spring away and race out of the ring unhurt. Then two or three cows are chased into the arena. The bull sees them and calms down. He trots quietly out with the cows to return to pasture.

Religious festivals take place throughout the year, and even the poorest villages work hard to make colorful decorations, perhaps even a few floats. In one celebration that I saw, two little children rode in decorated baskets hanging on either side of a donkey, and their mother rode ahead of them on a beautiful, flower-covered horse.

The biggest religious event, of course, is the great pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Fatima. It occurs on May 12 and 13, and anyone planning to go should try to be there on both days. After it grows dark on the night of the 12th, a candlelight service is held. Thousands of people gather in front of the shrine, everyone holding a lighted candle. And then comes the Parade of Silence. Banners are carried in a winding course through the mobs, and as they pass the people join in until there is a great snake of flickering lights. Not a word is spoken.

The currency of Portugal is the escudo, and 100 escudos equal $3.50 Canadian. The best form of currency to carry is travellers cheques in American funds. Entrance requirements consist of a valid Canadian passport and a Portuguese visa, good for one week to two months, obtainable at a Portuguese consulate, also a current International Health Certificate. Cost of the visa is $3.65. Passengers holding tickets to another country can stopover in Portugal for four days without a visa.

A rule which a traveller finds necessary to follow in most hot countries holds true in Portugal: always use bottled water for drinking purposes.

For 20 miles from Lisbon the seaside resorts of Portugal's Riviera stretch along the Atlantic shore. These include Cascais and famous Estoril, the "land of the two springs". There are modern fashionable hotels in Estoril which range in price from $7.70 to $14 daily per couple for room with bath and all meals. Transportation is excellent with more than 100 electric trains daily between the resorts and Lisbon. Time to Estoril is 30 minutes and fare is 30 cents.

Another popular resort is Figueira da Foz, 132 miles from the capital. Here the Atlantic surf spreads its fringe along an extensive sand beach curved in shape. Excellent train accommodations are available from Lisbon, only 2½ hours away, and one way first class fare is $4.20.

When it comes to food, Portugal reigns supreme in the way of its fish delicacies. Various kinds of seafood including delicious sardines and lobster are available in restaurants. Table wine is served with all meals without extra cost, and the cost for a special brand is nominal. The average range for a deluxe meal is from three to six dollars. The food is generously served and well prepared. The smaller restaurants offer many regional

specialties. Prices for bottled wines in restaurants average from 50 to 90 cents for a full bottle.

Transportation is readily at hand. Motor tours are popular, especially to the wine-making centers. Rail travel is a pleasure, as Portugal's first class trains are equipped with modern, streamlined, American-built cars. There are many busy air lines connecting to points in the interior, and to other countries. Air fare to Madrid, Spain, is $65 return.

Taxi fares are 8.5 cents for the first ⅓ mile and 1.7 cents for each additional 2/10 mile.

# Latin America

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

develop contacts and to show samples, even when prospects looked bleak, now have begun to pay off. Some bright spots are appearing.

Biggest single fact emerging from the patchwork quilt of the Latin American market is this: the real strength seems to be appearing in those countries making determined efforts to advance their industrial capacity to broaden their economic base. Here is the kind of development now underway:

Brazil—A five-year program aims at stepping up power, transport, steel, cement and other basic materials as well as food production.

Venezuela — Development of high grade iron ore deposits promise to make the booming oil industry just another facet of the economy. Ore is being mined for export in quantities matching Canada's output and a local steel industry is abuilding.

Peru — New manufacturing industries are creating demand for machinery, industrial chemicals and semi-fabricated goods.

One country in the Latin area particularly worth watching is Mexico. Not only has she become Canada's biggest market in this grouping but is well on the way to becoming one of our strongest and most regular medium-size customers anywhere. Mexico's 1957 purchases of $42.6 millions is merely a steady increase over the 1956 total of $39.3 millions. It is made up of a wide variety of goods, including newsprint, steel billets, rails, aluminum, cellulose products and drugs as major items.

Without neglecting her agricultural production, Mexico is striving to develop into a strong industrial economy. Demand continues to expand for raw materials and semi-processed goods for her developing manufactures. Total national production is making rapid strides. Reports indicate production is moving ahead at twice the rate of population growth. Output of steel ingots, railroad cars, fertilizers, paper and cement forges ahead.

Most important of Canada's customers on the South American continent is Venezuela. Not only is it the dollar leader—purchases from Canada in 1957 were $39.8 millions—but, like Mexico, it has developed into a steady, reliable market. While some of the biggest items on Venezuela's shopping list are food products, she is showing increasing interest in a number of our manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

In 1957, for example, our sales to Venezuela included the following: wheat flour (in millions) $5.6; milk powder $5.2; eggs $2.6; newsprint $2.4; wrought iron pipe $1.6; machinery and parts $1.6; cellulose products $1.5. Comparison with 1956 figures reveals a general strengthening of exports of manufactures.

Like Canada, Venezuela is going through a period of major development. In the eastern part of the country, bordering on British Guiana, iron ore is being taken out at the rate of some 15 million tons a year. It is of the highest grade, showing up to 68 per cent natural iron. Although vast quantities are destined for export, Venezuelans are determined to use some of it themselves and a steel industry has been established. Major sections of the national steel mill will be completed by the end of this year. Steel pipe production is due to start next March. The $300 million steel plant will have a capacity of 1.2 million tons on completion in 1960. Iron ore will come from deposits set aside by the government as a national reserve. Coking coal is available from the north coast and power will be provided by a new 200,000 kilowatt hydro-electric station at the confluence of the Caroni and Orinoco rivers. Power is also needed to supply mines being opened up in the area and considerable expansion of power development appears likely. Vast hydro potential combined with proven bauxite reserves are factors which may eventually bring an aluminum smelting industry in competition with Canadian output.

For Canadian industrial supply manufacturers, all this activity presents increased opportunities to establish in the Venezuela market. Furthermore, it is creating a broader based industrial population and developing demand for a wider variety of consumer goods.

Brazil has embarked upon a development program mainly aimed at providing improved facilities for her growing industry and to encourage further foreign investment. Rejuvenation of transport, including railroads and air services, is a primary objective. Canada has shared to some extent in railroad improvement through the sale of diesel locomotives. One producer here is believed to be negotiating the supply of aircraft. Sale is said to be dependent on establishment of an aircraft plant in Brazil.

Brazil seems determined to ensure ade-

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Montreal, September 22, 1958

quate sources of supply for new industry and is trying to step up output of steel, cement and other industrial materials. It is in development work of this kind that Canadian business seems most likely to share in the Brazil market.

A glance at some of our major exports to Brazil in 1957 shows the pattern of our sales openings. Leading items were: newsprint, locomotives, agricultural machinery, aluminum, copper, transformers, electrical meters, other electrical apparatus and asbestos. Substantial increases occurred in aluminum, copper, and electrical apparatus.

Because of Brazil's desire to strengthen her industrial economy, important investment opportunities are available. At the same time, investment flowing in opens the way for Canada to obtain increased sales of raw materials and semi-processed goods. The improved capital position is also bringing better opportunities for the export of industrial equipment and electrical supplies for the growing power program.

As in a number of other Latin American countries, transport facilities are undergoing rigorous overhaul in Peru. It is all part of trying to keep pace with the rapid economic and industrial growth. Encouraged by government policies, foreign capital has flowed into Peru in the wake of considerable mining development. A $200 million copper mining project, along with exploitation of lead, zinc, iron ore and petroleum reserves, has sparked new purchases abroad of locomotives and other railroad equipment. It also has brought a broad program of port modernization and highway development.

Under Peru's protectionist policies, new manufacturing industries are growing up. As with Brazil, this will tend to exclude Canadian consumer goods, but it appears to be providing demand for industrial raw materials, special machinery and semi-fabricated goods. Canada's exports to Peru in 1957 bear this out.

Diversification of industry taking place in Peru points to the emergence of a stronger and more stable economy. Her foreign exchange position is good because of the influx of capital and no exchange restrictions exist. Provided Canadian exporters can price for the competition, they should be able to increase sales to lift our present export total of some $10 millions.

In discussing some of the brighter signs in our Latin American export trade, it is impossible to ignore those other countries which for some time to come seem destined to face real economic difficulties. Although an early end cannot be seen for Argentina's serous foreign exchange shortage, for example, substantial sales are still possible.

Latin America presents two avenues for export trade. Worth most consideration and expenditure on market investigation are those countries developing a sound industrial base alongside traditional cash crops or money spinners, such as Venezuela's oil. Broadening their economic base, they are enhancing their ability to pay their way and are establishing stronger internal markets and higher levels of activity. The second avenue lies in those countries which, although still experiencing considerable economic difficulties, are trying to improve public utilities to aid primary production.

Most far-reaching development yet to come in Latin America is a greater measure of international co-operation. Establishment of a common market for the area could be of as much significance to Canada as such developments in Europe. Economic integration of this area, with a population already in excess of the United States, raises market possibilities far more interesting than those we have been accustomed to in this area for some time.

# Education

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

inordinate amount of one teacher's time and who make a mockery of the compulsory schooling laws. If a person does not, after repeated treatment, show himself capable of using the opportunity that has been offered, then the offer should be withdrawn. Education is both a privilege and a right.

The third factor about educational opportunity is, of course, money. It is the third, however, not the first. I cannot agree with the statement made by Dr. A. W. Trueman at the Canadian Conference on Education that "there is nothing much wrong with Canadian education that a great deal of money, properly applied, would not set right". But wherever money is a limitation even for the competent student, let alone the bright student, that limitation should be removed.

So much for "opportunity". What, now, of "mind and body"? It seems to me that education in Canada is still far too rigidly based on a system which is directly inherited from the English Victorian tradition. This system, originally drawn up by the great Thomas Arnold, concentrates an the academic mind to the exclusion of the adaptable body. We have in our schools an academic program onto which has been grafted, somewhat haphazardly, a vocational and technical side.

In an expanding, resource-rich country, technical and technological accomplishments are going to be demanded of most of our labour force. Also, there are always more people who are capable of having their hands trained than those whose minds are trainable. We should give immediate, genuine consideration to the setting up of technical institutes such as are now widespread in Russia. It will be expensive to change from our present primary and secondary school system, but it will be less expensive in the long run than continuing wastefully to teach unreceptive minds and to expect industry itself to train readily-teachable hands.

If we can get our collegiates back to an academic program, reserving to them only those children who are capable of clear and analytical thinking, and who are potentially, though perhaps not in fact, of university calibre, we would automatically raise the standards of education. Because the collegiate is now, in most instances, also a vocational institute, the academic child is overwhelmed or even persecuted, with a consequent lowering of academic standards.

Lowered standards for Grade 13 children mean lowered standards at university and even now some of our largest universities are taking almost 50 per cent more students than they know will ever graduate. To this 50 per cent the standard of first and second year courses is ineluctably attached. The result is that second year courses in Canadian universities are often not even equal to final year courses in English and European schools.

A new "streaming" of students distinguishing between mental and manual skills, together with a determination to implement this "streaming" by a large new construction program could make our educational system second to none in the world, including Russia, where there is more desire for learning amongst a largely illiterate populace.

Such a "streaming", and such a determination to supply the money for necessary facilities at all levels, would also ensure the fulfillment of the third section of the definition—the useful fitting in to the community.

I make no apology for connecting educational processes and concepts with an immediate purpose, because there can be no education, in any meaningful sense of the word, which isn't in effect a development of a particular mind and body for a purpose wholly acceptable and helpful to the society in which its owner must live. In Canada we need engineers perhaps above everything else—people who can plan our expanding transportation systems, people who can discover and exploit our natural resources, people who can supply the power for those industries which other engineers are building and designing. We also need doctors to keep the population healthy and lawyers to keep the paths of society straight. Under the direction of these groups, we will need people who can operate complicated machines with skill but not necessarily with knowledge. We shall also need, as always, hundreds of thousands of people to do simple, non-demanding, non-ambitious jobs, such as garbage collection, milk delivery and so on.

We must train all these but we must not forget at the same time to produce leaders. If we live in an expanding economy, if we live in a growing and exciting nation, there must be people capable of

indicating the ways along which this expansion and this growth must go. We cannot ignore, as we have been ignoring, the training of the bright and the fashioning of the exceptional. If we continue to concentrate on mass education to the exclusion of the top five per cent, we will produce all followers and no leaders.

It should be made clear in our system of education that any child who is capable of doing all eight grades of primary school in four years has the opportunity to do so. This can only be done by looking on the exceptional as normal, and making such accelerated progress as normal a thing as possible. We have gone to inordinate lengths to do this for the dullard so there should be no difficulty in adapting the same tactics to the opposite intention.

The necessity of educating both the bright and the dull is best shown by the recent report on education prepared for the Rockefeller Foundation. The authors of this report deny "the assumption that a society can choose to educate a few people exceedingly well or to educate a great number of people somewhat less well, but that it cannot do both". They say, on the contrary, that: "A modern society such as ours cannot choose to do one or the other. It has no choice but to do both. Our kind of society calls for the maximum development of individual potentialities at all levels. Fortunately, the demand to educate everyone up to the level of his ability and the demand for excellence in education are not incompatible. We must honor both goals. We must seek excellence in a context of concern for all."

That, in a nutshell, is the problem and the challenge of education in Canada today.

# Demerits

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

or less, and for all other moving violations.

In order to implement the demerit system smoothly, the transport department plans to post trained review officers at strategic points throughout the province. W. M. Earl, deputy registrar of motor vehicles, already has started training the first four. They probably will be stationed at driver examination centers operated by the department in Toronto, London, and Hamilton.

"Their job," Mr. Earl explained, "will be to interview nine-demerit drivers and to ask them to show cause why their licenses should not be suspended. They also will look at each case objectively and sympathetically, and consider any mitigating circumstances.

"We hope, too, that they will be able to help improve drivers, by pointing out what they're doing wrong."

It's expected that motorists will be able to bring legal counsel with them to hearings before review officers. Mr. Earl stressed, though, that the review officers will conduct informal hearings, not any type of court sittings.

The best compliment that has been paid the demerit system is that it has worked well elsewhere.

It was pioneered in the state of Connecticut more than 10 years ago, and since then it has been adopted by 20 jurisdictions in the U.S. and in Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Russia even has a variation of the demerit system, only over there they issue delinquent drivers coupons instead of points.

Manitoba was the first Canadian province to start slapping erring drivers with demerits, and the system was inntroduced into the Winnipeg area as far back as 1951. At the time recent statistics were issued, 2½ percent of Manitoba drivers were under suspension for racking up too many demerits.

Police Crown prosecutors, and magistrates agree the demerit system will promote uniformity in the enforcement of traffic laws. And it may make law enforcement easier.

"This thing will make drivers more wary of committing any kind of traffic violation," commented Deputy Magistrate Robert Taylor, who presides over one of Toronto's busiest traffic courts.

"Most people don't worry too much about paying a fine, but they will worry when they realize that so many convictions mean the loss of their licenses."

He denied that license suspension under the demerit system would amount to usurpation of the courts. "If anything, maybe it's just the other way around right now," he said. "We magistrates suspend licenses, but should we? The minister of transport issues all licenses, and perhaps the onus should be on him to suspend them."

Also enthusiastic about the demerit plan was the spokesman for an organization which represents more than 180,000 motorists. Warren B. Hastings, general-manager of the Ontario Motor League, said: "What I like best about it is that now offences will have to be charged against drivers, instead of against vehicle owners as in the past."

He went on to suggest that the demerit points system might force revision of unreasonable speeding regulations in some areas.

"Despite recent legislation which enabled municipalities to raise speed limits in uncongested peripheral areas, many small communities persist in keeping speed limits foolishly low," Mr. Hastings said. "They are prostituting the law, and using it as a tollgate to increase their revenue.

"If they keep at it, the application of the demerit system under such circumstances would only mean exploitation of motorists."

Members of the legal profession—traffic lawyers particularly—took a long look at the proposed demerit system and gave it their stamp of approval, subject to certain provocative reservations.

One Toronto lawyer, black-bearded R. Norman Meakes, predicted that the city would need more traffic courts because the demerit system would mean an end to the pleas of guilty which would constitute about 75 percent of the minor traffic cases in existing courts. "Few people will be inclined to plead guilty and pay a fine if they know that convictions are going to mean demerits," he said.

He also raised another possibility: "What will happen to drivers who have 11 points at the 23-month stage of the two-year demerit accumulation period, and find themselves charged with a two-point speeding violation? Even if we do get six more courts, they still probably would not be adequate to hold all the lawyers seeking adjournments which would enable their clients to outlast the two-year period and start all over with clean slates."

David R. K. Rose, a rising young Toronto barrister who spends a good deal of his time in traffic court, criticized the demerit system for being too inflexible. He said he was worried that it might work injustice on cabbies, truck drivers and commercial travellers who drive far more miles than the average motorist and who thus are more exposed to the risk of traffic violations.

"A taxi driver can accumulate 10 demerits for two careless driving convictions, which he got perhaps for allowing his foot to slip off the brake twice," he explained. "Maybe he caused a little accident with trivial damage to another car.

"But one more minor infraction gives him two points. Then his license is gone, his livelihood goes with it, and his family faces hardship.

"Magistrates take the seriousness of offences into consideration when imposing sentence, and I feel the department of transport should do the same before suspending licenses."

Mr. Rose also said custodians of civil rights should investigate whether the demerit system might not be a contradiction of an ancient rule of law which dictates that after a man has been convicted and has paid his penalty to society, he should be immune from further penalization for the same offence. "Surely," he said, "the transport department is punishing a man twice by levying demerits against him after he has been convicted."

In answer to all such criticism, Transport Minister Dymond and his advisors insist simply that they have anticipated every conceivable shortcoming and have done everything possible to perfect the demerit system as the most effective weapon to date in the province's highway safety campaign.

The motoring public will have an opportunity to judge just how effective it is very soon.

(Mr. Botwright is legal correspondent for The Globe and Mail.)

# Editorials

## Fateful Decision

THE DIEFENBAKER Government has delayed until next March its final and tremendously important choice between manned aircraft and unmanned missiles. In the meantime, production of the Avro Arrow will continue and the RCAF will also be equipped with Bomarc guided missiles and the necessary ground control system.

The decision is one of the most difficult ever faced by a Canadian government. The missile has not yet supplanted the manned military aircraft—but there is no doubt that it will within the next few years. At the moment, the Arrow jet interceptor is a more efficient weapon than the Bomarc missile; the latter is only slightly faster than the arrow, has far less range, can be jammed by enemy electronic devices, lacks accuracy and requires an elaborate launching site. Another great advantage of the Arrow is that it is produced in Canada, and the Bomarc is not. But Canada cannot ignore the transition from fighters to rockets; a start must be made and now is the time for it. Canada cannot afford both big rocket and aircraft programs—we have spent $20 billion on defence in the past 10 years, with precious little to show for it. And next year, or the year after, the efficiency of guided missiles will be greater than that of piloted interceptors.

The decision to start the Bomarc program, then, is justified. At the same time, it would have been a monstrous blunder to have put an abrupt end to the production of the Arrows. Such an action would have meant the aggravating of an unemployment problem that will become more serious as autumn merges into winter. It would probably have meant at least a partial break-up of the strong research-engineering team at Avro. It would have left a gap in our defence structure.

By next March, technological developments may well make it easier to reach a decision between rockets and such aircraft as the Arrow. But the Government cannot afford simply to sit and wait to see what happens. It must prepare to accept the responsibilities that must follow the decision.

If the Government decides to stop buying Arrows, it must consider the effect of this on an aircraft company that has a superb scientific staff and a large pool of skilled production workers. Had the former Minister of Defence Production, C. D. Howe, exercised better judgment eight or nine years ago, this problem would not exist. Avro produced this continent's first commercial jet aircraft, the Jetliner, which made its maiden flight in August, 1949. It was successfully tested, toured the United States, established all sorts of records and won the general praise of aeronautical engineers. Commercial firms placed orders for it totalling some $48 million. But then Mr. Howe decided Avro should concentrate on military aircraft, because the Korean war had just begun. The Jetliner died, and with it Avro's chance of becoming the first big supplier of a superior commercial jet aircraft in North America.

In many ways, the, the Government has a responsibility towards Avro. The fact that a good deal of it was inherited does not lessen that responsibility.

Reliance on the Bomarc at present means reliance on U.S. production. If Canada is to use American-devised weapons, they must be produced in Canada. The same would apply to weapons obtained from Britain. Prime Minister Diefenbaker has said that the U.S. Government is prepared to work out arrangements for sharing production of missiles and their accompanying ground equipment. The granting of licences for such production-sharing is a matter for the U.S. Congress. Obviously it would be stupid to make any decision on the use of the missiles without solid assurances that Canadian production would not depend on some whim of Congress.

Another governing factor in the choice, of course, is cost. Canada cannot afford to spend more money on defence. Indeed, the annual $2 billion expenditure may be too heavy. This is a rich country in terms of resources and production, but it still has only 17 million people living in it, and they can pay for just so much.

## Point of Departure

LABOR turmoil increases. Particularly in industrial Ontario, this seems to be the year chosen by management for a test of strength with organized labor. Economic conditions justify management in its stand, but union leaders must continue to justify their positions by demanding more and more for their followers, for if they fail they lose their power. The result is an almost unprecedented bitterness in industrial labor relations. In some communities these relations have deteriorated close to the point of class warfare.

That, perhaps, is what some of the unionists want. Certainly a society well impregnated with the bitter juice of class hatred is the most fertile one for the growth of Socialism. But we do not think that most of the labor leaders are so politically subtle. They might welcome social disruption as a future result of their activities, but now they are driven by a more basic, more primitive instinct; they want to survive, to keep their power and their prestige. Their followers are only the means to that end. Obviously it does not matter to the leaders that the followers may never make up in wages and other benefits what they lose in a long strike.

The argument that the union leader is only an agent of the union membership is now a weak one. It has been drummed into the union member that to vote against the leaders' recommendations, or to fail to give the leaders the strongest possible weapons for bargaining, is to weaken the union itself. The member has been placed in a position of being damned if he does and damned if he doesn't.

What all this means, is that a point of decision has been reached in labor relations.

The present machinery for the settlement of labor disputes is obsolete. It does not work and therefore must be replaced.

The right to organize and to strike cannot be taken away from labor. It would weight the scales too heavily in favor of management. But now the scales are weighted too heavily in favor of the leaders of organized labor; they have too much power to disrupt not only individual communities but the whole economy. Moreover, neither management nor labor is satisfied with existing labor laws.

The logical solution to the problem is the establishment of industrial courts. There is no reason why industrial disputes could not be settled in the same way as civil suits. Industrial courts have worked extremely well in Sweden, not quite as well in Australia, but they could not help but be an improvement over what we have now—a confused, confusing and ineffective mass of regulations and required procedures.

Litigants in a civil action are often as bitterly at odds as any management and union could be. Yet they accept the decision of the courts; they may complain about it, but they accept it.

The idea of industrial courts is not a new one for Canada. It has been debated at length, and has been supported and criticized by spokesmen for both labor and management. But it still is a more creative approach to the settlement of labor disputes than anything we have at present.

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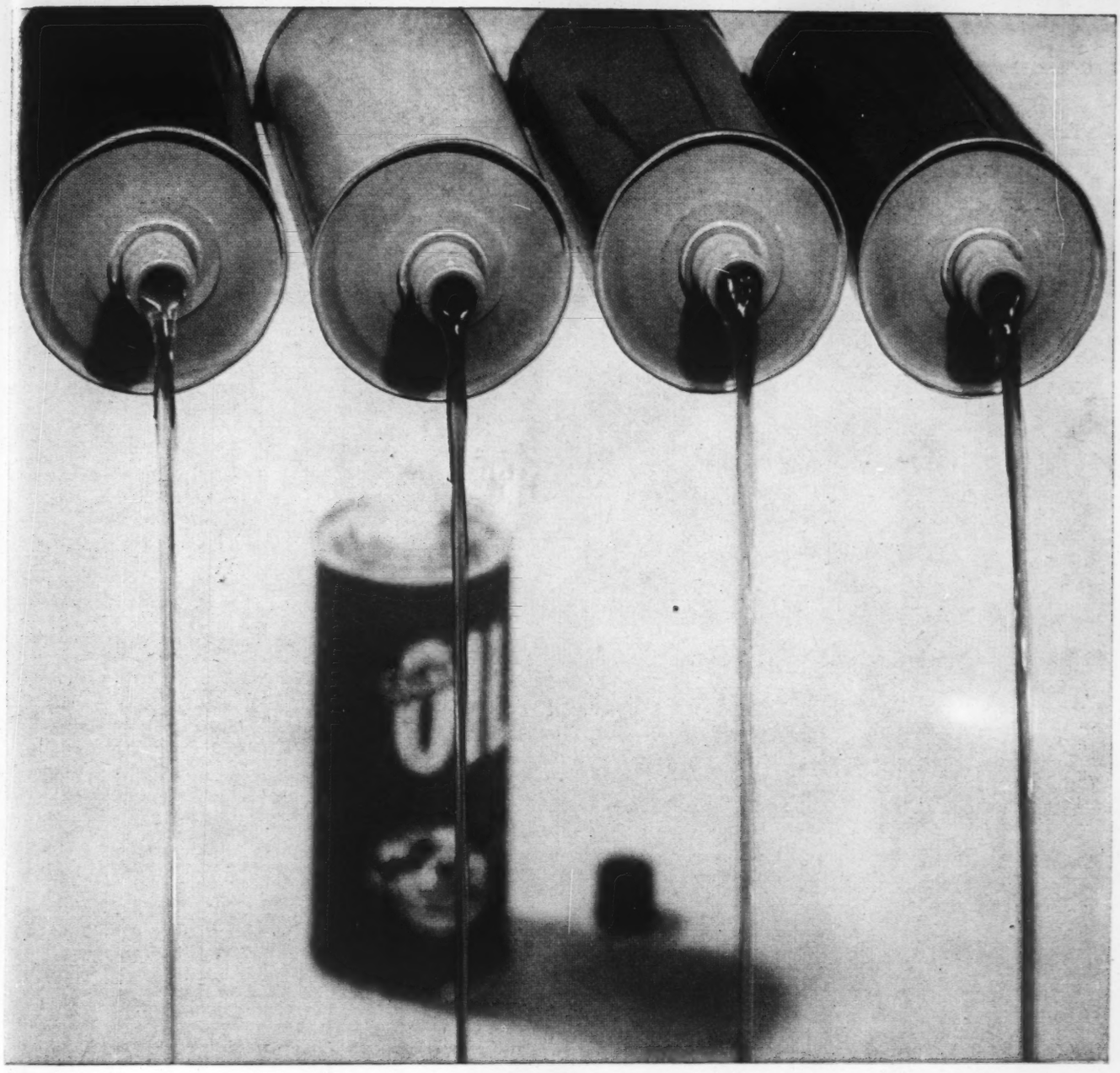

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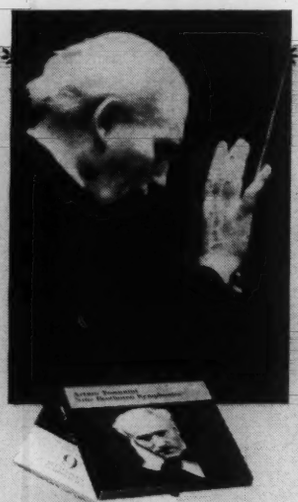

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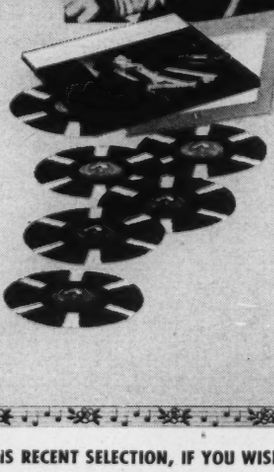

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